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COLLIER'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

VOL TWENTY-EIGHT NO 22

NEW YORK MARCH 1 1902

PRICE TEN CENTS



MAKING HARBOR IN THE BLIZZARD

AN ICE-COVERED, STORM-BATTERED LINER PICKING UP A PILOT OFF SANDY HOOK DURING THE RECENT GREAT STORM ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.—DRAWN BY HENRY REUTERDAHL

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS



**WE
TEACH
YOU BY
MAIL**

Recognized by Prominent Business Men

S. S. Rogers, Manager News Chicago; H. W. Montgomery, Manager Tribune, Chicago; Chas. T. Knill, Advertising Manager Hearst's American, Chicago; J. W. Hunter, Manager Journal, Chicago; L. L. Jones, Publisher Chronicle, Chicago; William Henry, Manager Herald, Duluth, Minn.; Willis M. Hawkins, Editor "Brains," New York; Howard P. Ruggles, Western Representative Cosmopolitan Magazine; F. E. M. Cole, Representative McClure's Magazine; Chas. H. Stoddart, Western Representative Munsey's Magazine; Horatio K. Reed, Representative Review of Reviews; Mark Reynolds, Manager Pilgrim, John D. Ross, Representative Ledger Monthly; Pierce Underwood, Advertising Manager Conkey's Home Journal; Charles Summer Pike, Representative The Outlook Magazine; W. H. Ulrich, Representative Ainslee's Magazine; E. T. Cushing, Dearborn Foundry Co., Chicago; I. D. Shoenburg, Proprietor The May Co., Cleveland, O.; M. S. Burrows, "Great Eastern," Duluth, Minn.; J. M. Grady, The May Shoe and Clothing Co., Denver, Colo.; C. A. Taylor, Advertising Manager The May Co., Cleveland; E. C. Thurman, Manager Bankers Review.

Notice to Employers: Concerns desirous of engaging competent advertisement writers are requested to communicate with us. We have placed successful ad-writers and ad-managers in some of the largest houses in the world.

PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY,
Suite 19, 167 Adams Street, CHICAGO

A big help in your present position and helps you to a better position.

Learn from the "Original School" you hear so much about. Learn advertising in the shortest way possible, consistent with thoroughness and practicability. Fit yourself to earn from **\$100 a month to \$100 a week.** This is positively the most interesting and profitable of all correspondence instruction in the world. You receive private, individual criticisms—you receive the benefit of our influence, prestige and facilities in placing you.

Page-Davis graduates and students are a success. We are a success. The system is simple and fascinating. It is the nucleus to a new and profitable business. Capable Ad-writers are at a premium to-day and no business in the legitimate commercial world offers such opportunities as that of advertising. Don't be another week of your life a discontented, discouraged being.

Full particulars mailed on request

**SEND FOR
64 PAGES
OF
PROOFS
FREE!**





A WHOLE YEAR FOR 10C.

Many magazines are sold for 10 cents per copy, but only one great magazine in the world has ever been sold for 10 cents for a whole year's subscription. Superbly illustrated, it contains 96 columns of great stories, beautiful pictures, special departments of FANCY WORK, TRAVEL, HOME STUDY, FLORETCULTURE, ILLUSTRATED EVENTS, ETC. So popular has this great magazine become that

THE WINNER MAGAZINE,

now in its fourth year, has the largest paid subscription of any magazine in the world.

The greatest World's Fair the world has ever seen will be held in St. Louis, Mo., 1904. Over \$30,000,000.00 has been raised for it. Thousands of men are at work preparing "Forest Park," the most beautiful park in the West, for the Fair. The WINNER MAGAZINE, the largest and most beautifully illustrated monthly magazine in the West, having **OVER 600,000 PAID SUBSCRIBERS**, is now illustrating the building of the Great Fair, from start to finish by photography, and will contain, in addition to its great stories and special departments, over

150 Large Engravings of the Great World's Fair From Start to Finish.

Great Stories of Adventure, Travel and Romance.



Great Engravings of the Great World's Fair.

As a special inducement to new subscribers we will send THE WINNER MAGAZINE, including the Great World's Fair pictures, twelve whole months on receipt of 10 cents for a whole year's subscription. Do not miss this opportunity, but send at once to

THE WINNER MAGAZINE,
119 Winner Building, — ST. LOUIS, MO.



An Annual Income Guaranteed

to your wife, children, or other beneficiary, for a number of years or life. Are you anxious for the preservation of your home? You can assure your family of the full benefit of your Life Insurance, and thus afford them absolute protection.

**WHAT IT COSTS
WHEN PAID
HOW PAID**

Will be freely and plainly told if you will fill out and mail to us the following:

Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive, free, Sample Whole Life Policy showing Trust Fund Privilege.

Name Age
Address
Occupation Dept. Y

THE PRUDENTIAL

JOHN F. DRYDEN,
PRESIDENT.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

HOME OFFICE:
NEWARK, N.J.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY

Will be represented at

The Coronation of King Edward

by RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

Who will report this greatest pageant of recent times in that peculiarly charming and picturesque style which characterized his descriptions of the Queen's Jubilee and the Czar's Coronation. The first of a series of papers richly and profusely illustrated with photographs, on

The Coming of Prince Henry

by GEORGE LYNCH

Who was sent by *Collier's Weekly* to Germany to accompany the Kaiser's brother on his journey to America, appears in the present issue and will be followed by graphic and personal accounts of the movements of our royal guest. Of like interest and importance are the articles on

The Philippine Situation

by STEPHEN BONSAI

Who was sent out to our insurgent colonies to get at the facts of the situation and report without fear, favor or prejudice. A series of papers descriptive of the wealth and growing prosperity of

The Sunny South

by FREDERICK PALMER

Will shortly begin publication. These articles are sure to arouse the greatest interest and enthusiasm, for Mr. Palmer approaches his subject from an entirely new and original point of view.

Important Articles

Only the merest suggestion of the articles on hand and in preparation can be given in so brief a space. Some of these however are

What We Are Doing in the Philippines

by GOV.-GEN. WILLIAM H. TAFT

What We Shall do In Cuba

by A Prominent American Statesman

Pope Leo XIII.

by F. MARION CRAWFORD

Our Relations With Germany

by COUNT VON MOLTKE

Opportunities in the New Civil Service

by JOHN R. PROCTER
Civil Service Commissioner

Since President Roosevelt has announced that no government position of any importance will be filled except through the Civil Service, Commissioner Procter's writings on the subject will prove most valuable and timely.

Splendid Stories

The fiction in the coming numbers will be especially strong. During the spring months there will appear a short serial story by

Mary Cholmondeley

Author of "Red Pottage," etc.

A series of short stories of love and adventure by

Egerton Castle

Author of "The Bath Comedy"

An unusually quaint and interesting romance by

Thomas Hardy

Author of "Bess of the d'Urbervilles"

Several stirring narratives of adventure by

Anthony Hope

Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda"

A series of tales of adventure and mystery by

Richard Harding Davis

Author of "In the Fog"

Besides these there will be stories by Henry Harland, Owen Wister, Bertha Runkle, Frank R. Stockton, Paul Leicester Ford, F. Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, E. W. Hornung, Robert Herrick, and many others.

Of Especial Interest to Women

Will be the series of elaborately illustrated articles contributed by famous people from every sphere of life. A few names only may be mentioned here: Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Mme. Ignace Paderewski, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Kate Masterson, Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. Osborne, Jan Kubelik, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.

A Page of Comment by F. P. DUNNE, author of "MR. DOOLEY"

Will be a regular feature of forthcoming numbers.



THOMAS HARDY



MARY CHOLMONDELEY



F. P. DUNNE



GEORGE LYNCH



STEPHEN BONSAI



F. MARION CRAWFORD



RICHARD HARDING DAVIS



ANTHONY HOPE
Copyright by Alfred B. Jones



MARY CHOLMONDELEY
Copyright by Frances B. Johnson



THOMAS HARDY



ANTHONY HOPE
M. CULLUM



RICHARD HARDING DAVIS



THOMAS NELSON PAGE
Photograph by
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Copyright by Blatt & Co.,
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EGERTON CASTLE
Copyright by Blatt & Co.,
London



FRANK B. STOCKTON



The Equitable

Life Assurance Society

Of the United States.



Forty-second Annual Statement, for the Year Ending December 31, 1901.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	\$60,755,929.94
Real Estate in New York, including the Equitable Building	22,865,779.72
United States, State, City and Railroad Bonds and other investments (market value over cost, \$16,937,394.00)	176,032,549.00
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value, \$21,099,053.00)	17,735,800.00
Policy Loans	10,539,551.83
Real Estate outside of New York, including 12 office buildings	15,427,312.39
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	20,305,308.50
Balance due from agents	566,411.50
Interest and Rents, (Due \$8,418.74, Accrued \$336,186.72)	438,305.46
Premiums due and in process of collection	3,847,957.00
Deferred Premiums	2,524,815.00
Total Assets	\$331,039,720.34

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	\$48,712,002.67
Interest, Rents, etc.	15,662,603.27
Income	\$64,374,605.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	\$15,564,651.21
Endowments and deferred dividend policies	5,653,934.67
Annuities	686,250.12
Surrender Values	2,067,265.85
Dividends to Policyholders	3,742,519.57

Paid Policyholders . \$27,714,621.42

Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange	6,012,387.43
All other disbursements	5,145,993.16

Sinking Fund, Reduction of book values of Bonds purchased at a premium	318,157.00
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Disbursements \$39,191,159.01

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement.

FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor. H. R. COURSEN, Assistant Auditor. A. W. MAINE, Associate Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Assurance Fund (or Reserve) \$256,007,493.00	
All other Liabilities	3,903,185.28
Total Liabilities	\$259,910,678.28
Surplus	\$71,129,042.06

ASSURANCE.

INSTALLMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance \$1,179,276,725.00

New Assurance \$245,912,087.00

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement. The Reserve as per the independent valuation of the N. Y. Insurance Department, is \$255,409,735.00. For Superintendent's certificate see Detailed Statement. J. G. VAN CISE, Actuary. R. G. HANN, Assistant Actuary.

We have examined the accounts and Assets of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement. WM. A. WHEELLOCK, V. P. SNYDER, C. LEDYARD BLAIR, C. B. ALEXANDER, GEO. H. SQUIRE, Special Committee of the Board of Directors.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, President. JAMES H. HYDE, Vice-President. GAGE E. TARBELL, Second Vice-Pres. GEORGE T. WILSON, Third Vice-Pres. WILLIAM H. MCINTYRE, Fourth Vice-Pres. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary. THOMAS D. JORDAN, Comptroller. SIDNEY D. RIPLEY, Treasurer. JAMES B. LORING, Registrar. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D., and EDWARD CURTIS, M. D., Medical Directors.

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N. B.—FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE DETAILED STATEMENT.

Collier's German-American Number

Issued March 8th, in honor of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, will carry a handsome cover in three printings, by *Edward Penfield*, and comprise 32 pages of pictures and text describing in detail this most interesting international event.

Advertising Forms Close February 21st to 26th.



A Wing style. 21 other styles to select from.

THE WING PIANO

Save from \$100 to \$200

We make the WING PIANO and sell it ourselves. It goes direct from our factory to your home. We do not employ any agents or salesmen. When you buy the WING PIANO you pay the actual cost of construction and our small wholesale profit. This profit is small, because we sell thousands of pianos yearly. Most retail stores sell no more than twelve to twenty pianos yearly, and must charge from \$100 to \$200 profit on each. You can calculate this yourself.

Sent on Trial — We Pay Freight

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

We will send any WING PIANO to any part of the United States on trial. We pay freight in advance and do not ask for any advance payment or deposit. If the piano is not satisfactory after twenty days' trial in your home, we take it back entirely at our expense. You pay us nothing unless you keep the piano. There is absolutely no risk or expense to you.

It is Easy to Deal with Us

Our many styles give a greater variety of pianos to select from than is found in any retail store. The large lithographs in our catalogue show you these styles in the different woods, making it easy for you to select. Our correspondence department answers any questions you may ask, and gives all information promptly. You will find it more convenient as well as more economical to buy a piano from us than to buy from your local dealer. We sell on easy payments, and take old instruments in exchange.

The Instrumental Attachment

imitates perfectly the tones of the mandolin, guitar, harp, zither and banjo. Music written for these instruments, with and without piano accompaniment, can be played just as perfectly by a single player on the piano as though rendered by a parlor orchestra. The original instrumental attachment has been patented by us and it cannot be had in any other piano, although there are several imitations of it.

All Wing Pianos

have seven and one-third octaves, double-lever grand repeating action, grand overstrung base, with three strings to each note in the middle and treble registers; the scale is the same as in grand pianos, with largest size of sound-board and strings of the greatest length, giving greatest volume and power of tone; the cases are double-vaned inside and outside, and finished up in Circassian walnut, dark rich mahogany, genuine quartered oak, and ebonyized. The keys are of the finest grade of polished ivory and ebony.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—Built-up wrest plank construction, dovetailed top and bottom frame case construction, full length, extra heavy metal plate, metal depression-bar, metal key-bed support, improved noiseless direct-motion pedal action, noiseless twisting hammer shank, imported wrought-iron tuning-pins, copper-covered bass strings, improved practice attachment, full-length duet music-desk, instrumental attachment.

In Thirty-four Years Over 33,000 Pianos

We refer to over 33,000 satisfied purchasers in every part of the United States. WING PIANOS are guaranteed for twelve years against any defect in tone, action, workmanship or material.

A Book of Information

about pianos, bound in cloth and containing 116 large pages, sent free on request. Every one who intends to purchase a piano should have it. Write for it to-day.

WING & SON

206-208 East 12th Street, New York
1868—34th YEAR—1902

Best Line to Cincinnati and St. Louis — NEW YORK CENTRAL

COLLIER'S

P. F. COLLIER & SON
PUBLISHERS

WEEKLY

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL OFFICES
416-424 WEST 13TH ST.VOLUME TWENTY-EIGHT
NUMBER TWENTY-TWO

NEW YORK : MARCH 1, 1902

TEN CENTS A COPY
\$5.20 PER YEAR

THE TREATY CONCLUDED BETWEEN ENGLAND and Japan puts an end to a state of things which has existed in the Far East since the Czar forced the Mikado to renounce a part of the fruits of conquest and give back to China the Liau-Tung Peninsula, which, presently, was ceded to the mediator. From that time until very recently the influence of Russia has been preponderant at the Court of Peking, and, but for the death of Li Hung Chang, the Czar would probably have extorted the assent of the Empress-Regent to a convention which would have made him practically master of Manchuria. Now that the compact between England and Japan is known, China need no longer be haunted by dread of her northern neighbor. On its face, indeed, the new treaty is not threatening but defensive. It recognizes that both England and Japan have important interests in Manchuria and Corea, and asserts the right of either country to interpose for their preservation, should they be menaced by a third power. If, in the exercise of that right, one of the contracting parties should find itself confronted by more than one hostile power, the other contracting party promises to assist it. Let us apply the general principle to the particular case which the negotiators of the treaty unquestionably had in mind. So far as Corea and Manchuria are concerned, the interests of Japan and of Russia are conflicting, if not essentially irreconcilable. When the inevitable quarrel occurs, it must, according to the new treaty, be a duel between Japan and Russia; the naval assistance from her French ally, upon which Russia has hitherto counted, must not be furnished, for, if it is, the far superior weight of the British fleet will be thrown on the side of Japan.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY IS, OF COURSE, meant to operate as a bar to Russian hopes of expansion south of the Amur River. There seems to be an agreement of expert opinion that for some time to come Russia will be unable to cope single-handed with Japan, either as a land power or as a sea power. Not until the roadbed of the Siberian Railway has been reconstructed, and the present single track has been replaced by a double track, will it be possible to place at the eastern end of Asia a Russian force commensurate with the Japanese standing army. As regards naval operations, also, Russia is, and must remain, at a great disadvantage, because one of her naval stations, Vladivostok, is only open during a part of the year, and direct communication between it and Port Arthur may be at any hour obstructed by Japan. What the Petersburg statesmen have hoped for was that, before the unavoidable contest with Japan should come, the Siberian Railway might be rendered entirely fit for military purposes, and quick communication between their two naval stations on the Pacific might be secured by the acquisition of a third port on the southeastern corner of Corea. The chance of obtaining a Korean harbor is now extinguished, and it is unlikely that the Japanese will give the Russians time to reconstruct the Siberian Railway. The Mikado's subjects fully understand that a fight with Russia must be faced, and that the sooner it is faced the better.

SPEAKING THE OTHER DAY AT LIVERPOOL, LORD Rosebery expressed the opinion that it might have been an act of wisdom on the part of the Salisbury Government to give the Boer delegates in Europe a safe-conduct to South Africa for the purpose of arranging terms of peace with the Boer commanders in the field. What he meant was, doubtless, that the sooner the huge British force now occupied in smothering the embers of resistance in the Transvaal and Orange Free State shall be placed at the disposal of the home government for other objects, the better it may be for the safety of the British Empire. When he spoke there was no cloud on the international horizon, but there is reason to think that the Anglo-Japanese treaty has brought one. Now that Russia's aspirations have been blocked by England in the Far East, as they were blocked in the Near East in the Crimean War and at the Berlin Congress, it will not be surprising if the thoughts of the Czar's advisers turn toward revenge. So long, indeed, as the British fleet shall be backed by the Japanese army, British interests cannot be injured on the Pacific coast of Asia. Elsewhere, however, under the existing circumstances, England is peculiarly assailable. It is difficult to conceive of a conjuncture in which Great Britain would be less capable of coping with the Franco-Russian League than she now is in certain quarters of the globe. If a Russian army should be forthwith directed against India, and, simultaneously, a French expeditionary force could be landed in Egypt, it is hard to see how England could resist the double attack, now that her military strength is almost wholly occupied in dealing with her South African opponents. Where could she

procure the reinforcements which her generals on the Indus and the Nile would certainly require? The truth is that, when England signed the treaty which rescued Japan from insular isolation and tolled the death-knell of Muscovite expansion in Eastern Asia, she deliberately threw down the gauntlet to the Czar. She will have no right to be surprised if the Czar concludes to pick it up.

THE STATEMENT MADE BY LORD CRANBORNE IN the House of Commons on February 14 reveals an intention on the part of the Salisbury Government to make Lord Pauncefote a scapegoat. His preliminary assertion that, in convoking the representatives of foreign powers at Washington on April 14, 1898, Lord Pauncefote merely acted as "dean" of the diplomatic corps is, of course, a shallow pretence which need occupy us but a moment. What is a "dean" of a diplomatic corps, and what are his functions? Where the Ministers accredited to a particular government are all of the same rank, he who has been longest in residence is called by courtesy the dean of the corps. His functions are purely conventional, being confined to introducing a newcomer to his colleagues, to acting as chairman when the diplomatic body meets for discussion, and as spokesman when a collective declaration is agreed upon. The functions, such as they are, were, for a time, discharged by the negro representative of Hayti. To assume that Lord Pauncefote, because, by seniority, he happened to be "dean" of the diplomatic corps in Washington, was bound, not only to call a meeting of the corps at the request of the Austrian Minister, but also to advocate Austria's proposal that a coercive and threatening note should be sent to President McKinley, is a preposterous supposition that could only be designed for circulation among ignorant persons. What Dr. von Holleben distinctly said in his communication to the German Foreign Office was that the proposed threatening note was warmly advocated by Lord Pauncefote. On that account alone the incident seemed serious.

AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO DIVERT PUBLIC attention from the crucial question, to wit, the position taken by the British Government or by its representatives at Washington on April 14, 1898, through the circulation of a rumor that, after Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, a third attempt was made to bring about joint action on the part of the European powers, with the purpose, this time, of preventing the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States. Now that the European Foreign Offices are in a truth-telling mood, they may as well make a clean breast of it. It is quite conceivable that the Vienna Government, mindful of the fact that the Queen-Regent of Spain is by birth a Hapsburg archduchess, may have tried to save the Philippines for the Spanish monarchy, even as late as the end of May or the beginning of June, 1898. If it be true that to that end she sought the co-operation of other European powers, it would be interesting, as a matter of history, to learn what answer she received. In view of recent disclosures, we do not believe that, so far as this alleged third movement is concerned, either Germany or England has anything to fear from a searchlight. On the other hand, there is ground for the suspicion that, while M. Hanotaux was Minister for Foreign Affairs, the French Government would gladly have interposed in favor of Spain, if it had dared to do so. With Germany, Russia and England all opposed to such a movement, however, France, of course, was impotent.

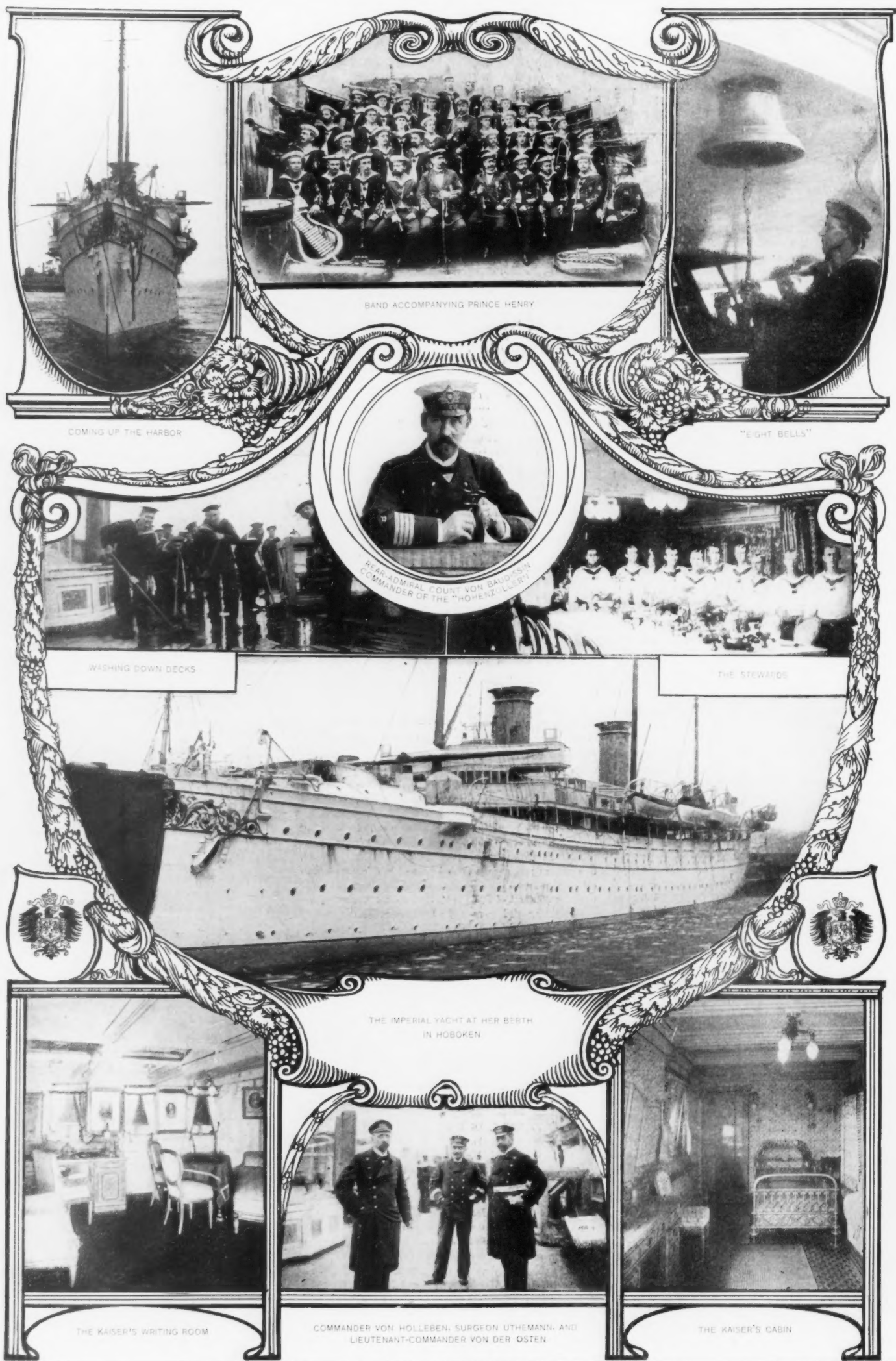
LORD ROSEBERY, IN HIS SPEECH AT LIVERPOOL, frankly announced that, so far as he was personally concerned, he repudiated the alliance which, since the beginning of 1886, has existed between the Gladstonian Liberals and the Irish Nationalists. His loyalty to that alliance has been suspected ever since he expressed the opinion that Home Rule would never be conceded to Ireland until it should gain the approval of the preponderant partner in the United Kingdom. That is to say, Home Rule would have to be supported, not only by a majority of the House of Commons, but by a majority of those members who were returned by English, as distinguished from Welsh, Scottish and Irish constituencies. It is one thing to diagnose the prospects of a measure from an academic point of view, and another thing to confess personal hostility to it. The effect of the latter avowal on Lord Rosebery's political fortunes is problematic. Henceforth he can never hope for the support of the Irish Nationalists or of those British Radicals who insist upon placing Home Rule in the forefront of their programme. On the other hand, he has levelled the only obstacle to a reconciliation of the Liberal-

Unionists with that wing of the Gladstonian Liberal party which for some time has shown itself disposed to throw over Home Rule. Has such a fusion any chance of gaining preponderance in the House of Commons? The question must not be answered too hastily in the negative. At the general election of December, 1885, Mr. Gladstone obtained a majority of one over Conservatives and Irish Nationalists combined, although he had been hitherto a steadfast opponent of Home Rule and although Mr. Parnell had urged all the Irishmen in English constituencies to vote for the Conservative candidates. It is not inconceivable that Lord Rosebery, as the head of a coalition of Liberal-Unionists with anti-Home Rule Gladstonians, might draw from disaffected Conservatives enough support to counterbalance the loss which he might suffer at the hands of pro-Irish Liberals like Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley.

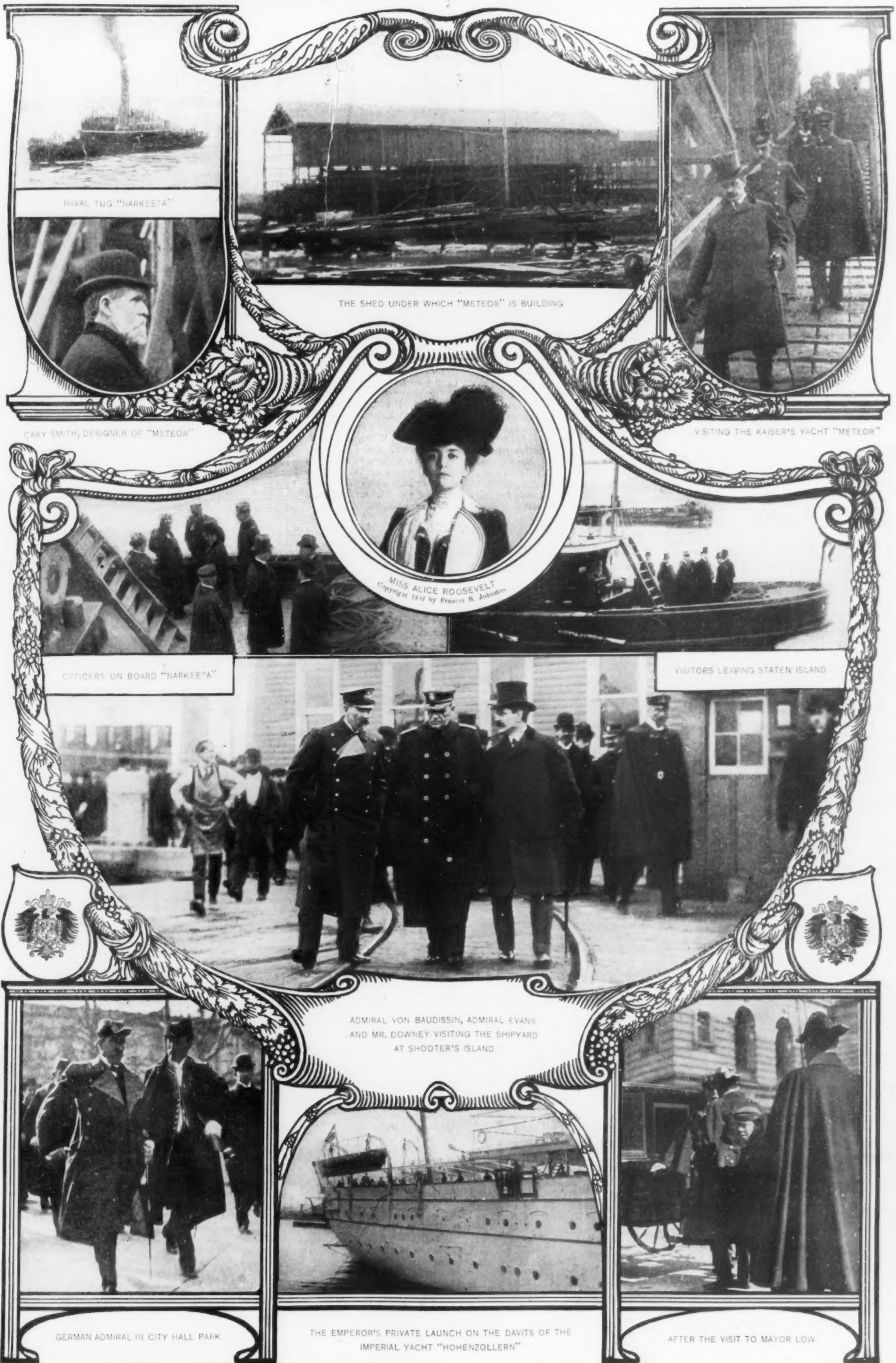
WE ARE NOT UNACCUSTOMED TO THE exhibition of gross ignorance of the history of foreign countries by members of the House of Representatives. We do expect them, however, to know something about persons who have played conspicuous parts in the history of the United States. The other day, when Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky saw fit to criticise the elaborate preparations making for the reception of Prince Henry of Prussia, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio undertook to crush him by asking whether, at the time when Lafayette came to this country bearing the commission of the King of France, he would have overruled the action of George Washington in sending a commission to meet him. Mr. Wheeler, we are told, seemed dazed by the inquiry, and we are not surprised, for a more stupendous exhibition of ignorance than that made by Mr. Grosvenor was never witnessed in the Capitol. If Mr. Grosvenor possessed a schoolboy's knowledge of the facts he would be aware that, when Lafayette came to this country in 1777, he not only bore no commission from the King of France, but had difficulty in escaping from those who wished to prevent his departure. The only commission that he received was one that such a volunteer deserved, to wit, the commission of Major-General in the Continental Army, conferred by the Continental Congress. Again, when Lafayette came to this country in 1824 he bore no commission from the then reigning sovereign of France, Charles X., who had good reason to distrust him, but came as a private citizen of France, in response to an invitation of Congress, which, in consideration of his services in the Continental Army, had voted him a grant of two hundred thousand dollars and a township of land.

THE PETITION OF THE SO-CALLED FEDERAL PARTY in the Philippines ought to be granted. If it were granted, the future of the islands would at once cease to be a subject of contention between the Democrats and the Republicans. The petitioners simply ask that the Filipinos shall be treated as well as have been the Greasers of New Mexico. In other words, they request that Congress shall declare the Philippines formally annexed to the United States; that it shall give the islands an organized territorial government similar to that of New Mexico and Arizona, and that it shall hold out to them the prospect of ultimate Statehood. Congress is not requested to designate the date at which Statehood shall be conceded. On the contrary, the date is left undetermined, and, touching this point, it is well to remember that, although New Mexico, by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, became a part of our national domain fifty-four years ago, it is still a Territory. It follows that, so far as precedents are concerned, we should have plenty of time to educate and elevate the Filipinos from the Territorial status to that of Statehood.

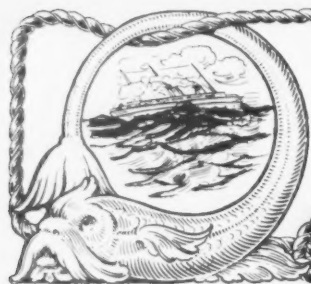
IT IS JUST AS WELL TO REFLECT THAT, UNLESS Congress reduces the duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco before April, when the insular government, organized under the Cuban Constitution, is to go into effect, Señor Estrada Palma may refuse to accept the Presidency to which he has been elected. In that case the chances are that the island would lapse into civil war and anarchy. We can shield Cuba from bankruptcy without wronging any of our own citizens, if Congress will make a considerable reduction in the duty on Cuban sugar, and, at the same time, grant to our own beet sugar and Louisiana cane sugar industries a bounty exactly equivalent to the favor conferred upon the Cuban producers of the saccharine staple. In that event, not only would a debt of honor be paid, but it would be paid by the real debtor, to wit, the American people, instead of being shunted on a small fraction thereof, that is to say, the fraction engaged in the production of native sugars.



THE "HOHENZOLLERN" IN NEW YORK



ENTERTAINING OUR GERMAN VISITORS



The COMING of PRINCE HENRY

by George Lynch



SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF COLLIER'S WEEKLY, WHO IS ACCOMPANYING THE PRINCE TO AMERICA AND WILL BE WITH HIM DURING HIS TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES

GETTING READY FOR THE KAISER

ON THE surface of our planet at the present moment there are three great personal men leaders—the Emperor William of Germany, the Empress Dowager of China, and Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

What about Edward VII? readers may ask. I reply: He is a great leader in the sense the gilded figurehead that leads the levithan battleship is. The Czar is more minister-led than the world wots of.

The Empress Dowager has between three and four hundred million subjects and impresses her indomitable will on the policy of that vast nation. As a foreigner I do not speak to you of your President, but as a foreigner I regard him as something more than a figurehead—I regard him as a live man ideally first of a live nation.

The occasion selected by the Emperor for an international social foregathering was singularly happy. The Emperor's yacht being launched from an American shipyard, the request that it should be christened by Miss Roosevelt was no less so, and equally tactful was the selection of his sailor brother, Prince Henry, to represent him at the launching.

There is no country in the world that knows better how to extend genial hospitality to the stranger within its gates than the United States. The stranger must be hard to please if he has not a good time within them. That Prince Henry will be wined and dined and fêted to beat records goes without saying. There is more in this international clinking of glasses than people often realize. The good feeling and bringing together and the better understanding of each other thus established may oftentimes afterward show itself in times of stress and strain when possibly some crisis or international complication may arise. The popping of champagne corks may make one side or the other more reluctant to resort to the discharge of more serious and expensive projectiles.

A BATTLE OR A BOTTLE?

I recollect the day after the surrender of Santiago going up to Morro Castle. Among the most interesting things to be seen there were some beautifully carved bronze cannon. Although a hundred years old, they looked as if they had only yesterday come from the foundry: the finest of them bore the legend, "Ultima Regio Regum." It would be a sign of advance in our civilization if we could consider such a legend applicable now to a champagne bottle. If instead of the "last argument of kings" being a shot from a cannon, it would be: "Now let's open a bottle of wine and argue the question out quietly."

Perhaps this is a dream of arbitration for the millennium, but anyhow the memory of social intercourse and international interchange of courtesies and hospitality cannot but remove the edge of acrimony from future controversies.

A strange report emanating from Vienna was published in an Austrian paper to the effect that the real object of Prince Henry's visit was to purchase the Philippines from the United States. The idea was ridiculed in some quarters and in some was treated with non-committal silence. Supposing just for argument's sake it were true, would it not be a good, satisfactory and profitable deal for both parties if carried through?

Germany is anxious for fresh territory as field for colonization. In the scramble for Africa she has been unfortunate and has had to put up with barren tracts that show no prospect of paying the interest on the cost of their possession within the lives of living men. Her capture of Kiao-Chow in China has not been particularly happy. It outraged the feelings of the Chinese, as it wasted them the Holy Land of that province. It is not fertile or rich in minerals and is merely useful as a base of commercial operations. If they were suddenly to come into the possession of the Philippines the Germans would have a maneuvering and exercising ground for the spare men of their immense army in carrying out the subjugation of the Philippines. They would have a rich and luxuriant country ready for colonization and an outlet for their commercial and military enterprise at the same time.

THE PHILIPPINES A PRESENT TO THE PRINCE

Looking at it from the standpoint of the United States, the first objection would be that it would be hurtful to the national prestige, that having put the hand to the plow they should not turn back. I think, however, that the more intelligent portion of the population might take a higher and more common-sense view—a more business-like view—look to what is the real ultimate good of the country rather than what is immediately to the gratification of national vanity.

The United States, unlike Germany, is not yet looking for a safety-valve for its population—there is scope enough and work enough for all, and to spare, within the confines of the States. The area of the Philippines still lies undeveloped within its borders.

Looking at the Philippines from a naval or military point of view, and taking it for granted that the islands are completely subdued (which they are not yet), they must ever be a point of strategic weakness to the States. They will be the Achilles' heel of the country. They will necessitate a larger fleet being maintained in the country, and I venture to say the cost and maintenance of that extra fleet will equal in expenditure the

surplus revenue to be received by the States from their possession. Whether there be any truth in the report or not, I see every reason why such a deal should be of considerable lasting and satisfactory advantage to both parties, redounding to the common-sense, honor and sagacity of each. If the proposition does not come from the quarter indicated by the Vienna paper perhaps there are financial politicians in America sufficiently clear-sighted and big-minded to bring it within the range of practical politics.

"THE WHITE HOUSE"

Not the least charming feature of the visit of the imperial guest is the contemplation of the home of his host and the family that now occupies it. "The White House" always strikes me, as a stranger, as being such a good name for the home of the first family of the greatest democracy in the world.

Through the English colonies—India, Australia, or the back of God-speed—we have the expression "a white man," that means a lot, condensed. He is the man one selects to go tiger shooting with, the man that rides straight, shoots straight, lives straight.

The lady of the White House at present will make the imperial visitors feel honored in being her guests. There are beautiful flowers that lose half their charm by having too perfume, such as the canella. The perfume of women is the charm of the perfect lady, subtle, blended essence of gentle birth, motherhood, womanliness. It is to be found in the Lady of the White House.

About a week ago a lady in Washington was giving a party for Miss Alice Roosevelt and asked her what she would like best, whether after dinner she would like a dance or a cotillion with nice favors—just to say what she would like and she should have it. Miss Alice, not yet blase, and, still instinct with her delightful schoolgirl feeling, was not particularly attracted to any of the various things suggested, she said, "Let's play bump; it will really be much more fun," and they played it, slightly to the detriment of dresses and furniture, but every one agreed it was much more fun.

It should bring the yacht luck to be christened by this most charming of the season's debutantes.

During the Prince's trip he will be shown some of the greatest things the country has to show, from the ironworks at Pittsburg to the Falls of Niagara, from the Congressional Library to the tomb of Tammany. There is no product of the country, however, greater than its people, and nowhere can he see a more representative illustration of what is best in American life than in the family of the White House.

Arrival of the "Hohenzollern" at New York

By HENRY W. THOMAS

SOME DAYS before Prince Henry set foot on American soil the wireless telegraph told New York of the approach of Kaiser William's swift and superb cruiser, the *Hohenzollern*. The message came from the imperial yacht herself, and caused a bustle on shore among those charged with receiving Rear-Admiral von Bandissin and his escort of naval officers. A little while, and the famous boat appeared off the Battery. She was not the beautiful figure of white and gold—like a swan tipped by the sunset—that she presented on leaving Kiel. The marks of her twenty-day contest with the Atlantic were upon her. Her white enamel was chipped off in big spots, and from truck to water-line she showed a rueful gray. But her grace of motion was not gone, and as she glided up the Hudson, with her commander and his aides on deck, in resplendent uniforms, the life of the river gave her a wonderful greeting. Every craft that had a whistle or a bell acted well its part in making good our national fame for enthusiasm—and noise. On the wharf of the North German Lloyd Company, at Hoboken, where she was moored, a great multitude of Germans waited, and no small fraction of them claimed kinship with somebody—officer or man—on board the *Hohenzollern*. Their efforts to extend a hand of welcome to their long-lost cousins, uncles and brothers-in-law was touching in its insistence; still the commander felt constrained to foil their fond desires by stationing guards at the head of the gangway.

A REAL GERMAN SHIP, BAND AND ALL

The *Hohenzollern* is the official headquarters of the Emperor's brother during his stay in America; and after the visit ends may convey him back to Germany. She is a rakish craft painted dazzling white. She has a ram bow, which at first sight might cause her to be mistaken for a war cruiser; but closer inspection reveals such details as gilt moldings and decorations, a carnation-pink water-line, yachtlike promenade decks and awnings, shafted-yellow funnels and masts set back at a giddy angle, an upper row of large square ports, imperial crowns at her mastheads and the arms of Prussia emblazoned on her prow. These and a hundred other signs mark the *Hohenzollern* as a thing of luxury. In point of fact, though intended for a pleasure craft, she is in dimensions, lines and equipment a ship of war. Built at Stettin in 1893, her cost—some \$1,500,000—was provided for by the German Parliament with a view to her availability, in case of emergency, as a "converted cruiser" of the navy. Her dimensions are: Length, 380 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth, 33 feet; tonnage, 4,187. Her engines have a capacity of 9,640 horsepower. With the single exception of the Czar of Russia's *Standart*, she is the largest "royal yacht" afloat. In

virtue of her semi-naval status, the vessel is commanded by Rear-Admiral Count von Bandissin, a notable officer, who when in full ceremonial uniform wears such exalted decorations as the Black Eagle, the Guelphic Order of Hanover, and the Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg. With a full corps of officers and aides, a picked crew of over 300 real Deutsch tars, a detachment of marines and a German band of music, the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* is proudly German from mast-head to keel.

NEW YORK'S SKY-SCRAPERS SCARE THE TEUTONS

During the time preceding the Prince's arrival his *escorts* of the *Hohenzollern* had a memorable experience playing guests to the city of New York. Officers and men went everywhere and drank their fill of the wonders of the metropolis. Taken altogether, the activities and the sights of those days made their heads swim. The passing attack of vertigo, in the case of Admiral von Bandissin, began when, from the deck of the yacht, he got his first view of the cloud-carving buildings. The American sky-scraper has gone into the prose and verse of Germany, but the reality beggared all description and checked his breath. His next seizure of dizziness—in which his aides shared—came when he was whirled through the city, under roaring elevated trains, amid dashing, clanging electric cars, into the thunder of Broadway, on the route to the Mayor's office. His visit to the City Hall had been announced for 12.30, and promptly at that hour he and his escort appeared, attended by Captain Clifford H. West of the United States Navy, aide to Admiral Barker. In the Mayoral chamber and its anterooms the coming of the distinguished Germans was not awaited with perfect composure. Word had gone forth somehow that for the moment German must become the court language of New York. That had not been an issue of the recent municipal campaign, and, scholarly as Mayor Low is, the prospect did not fill him with joy. Still, there was one attaché of the City Hall who did not view with alarm the advance of the gold lace and gleaming epaulettes. This was the sergeant who mounts guard at the door of the Mayor's office. He had a consciousness of power in the possession of a stock of German that was equal to any demand. Nevertheless he thought it worth while to rehearse a little such phrases as "Your Excellency does us great honor," "We await the commands of the illustrious admiral," etc., and these he was heard mumbling as the crowd shouted, "Here they come!"

To the cruel disappointment of the sergeant but the great relief of the Mayor and his secretary, Admiral von Bandissin came forward and told who he was and whom he wanted to

see in English that had scarcely a shade of accent. But the sergeant had cleared his throat for a masterly effort, and, rising superior to the logic of events, gave public utterance to the compliments in German he had so sedulously rehearsed. The admiral beamed with delight, and expressed his pleasure at being received by one who spoke his language so well.

MAYOR LOW GETS SOME NICE BIG CARTES-DE-VISITE

The reception by the Mayor was of the most democratic character and was soon over with. The admiral and his aides seemed well pleased, yet not quite able to account for the crowd of men that surged in after them, and stood about, pressing close upon their chairs, during the informal chat with Mr. Low. Many, many of the bystanders were armed with writing-pads, drawing pads and photographic cameras. So this was the wonderful American press! It was an odd picture—impossible, probably, in any other land. At length, at a glance from the admiral, the visitors rose. Each in turn deposited a very large card on the table at the Mayor's elbow, and then, with a profound bow, retired.

They went back to the *Hohenzollern*, where the jacksies were busily engaged springing her up, in the presence of a great audience on the wharf and in the boats that hovered around.

The imperial suites of apartments on board the *Hohenzollern*, as well as the main dining saloon—seventy-five by twenty-five feet—where the entertainments are given, are uniformly furnished in soft gray, white, silver and blue. Electricity and steam heat are provided throughout, and there are uncommonly ample bathing facilities, even for the common sailors and marines. The culinary department is practically an annex of the imperial castle at Berlin. But by far the most interesting and imposing of all inanimate things aboard this stately ship of pleasure is Emperor William's own magnificent service of historic plate, including some priceless pieces that belonged to Frederick the Great, and for three centuries have figured at German banquets of state. These heirlooms will be used in the entertainment of Prince Henry's American guests, together with cups, plates and urns selected by the Kaiser himself for this purpose from the grand silver service presented to him by the German cities as a wedding gift. A number of his most cherished yacht-racing trophies are also shown in the dining saloon.

Indeed, the *Hohenzollern* throughout is filled with intimate souvenirs and associations of the present Emperor's personality. His cruises and entertainments on this yacht, during the past six or eight years, have made her name world-famous. At the international naval fêtes in celebration of the ship

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 19)

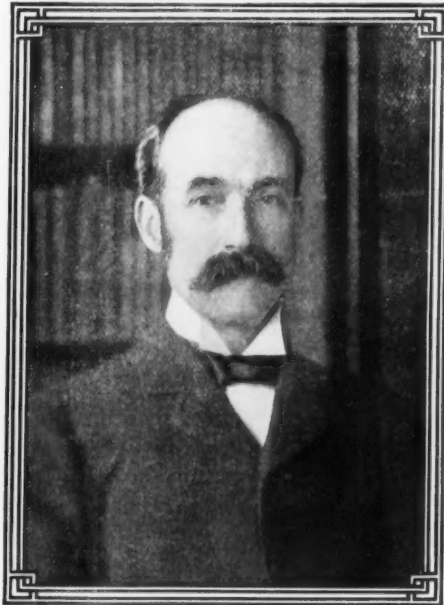


GREAT BRITAIN JOINS HANDS WITH JAPAN

By **FREDERICK PALMER**
Special Correspondent of Collier's Weekly
in the East



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LORD LANSDOWNE

MYSTERIOUS MARQUIS ITO

IT IS EIGHT MONTHS since I saw Marquis Ito at his country home at Oiso in Japan. Thereby hangs a tale which shows how little his own countrymen, let alone a correspondent, may know of what is passing in a statesman's mind. At that time he was extremely unpopular. He had just unexpectedly relinquished the premiership in a crisis. Still the one man who could command a majority of the Diet, he was charged with "desertion under fire." Besides, he was suspected of favoring a compromise with the hated Russians, who, contemptuous of Japanese diplomacy, were confident of an arrangement to their own satisfaction.

"It will be able to hold the headlamps back," my Russian friends told me, in substance. "He feels just as we do. We don't want to run this little country. It's a nice playground for our naval and army officers on leave and its women are charming."

Naturally, the Marquis had nothing to say about this grave subject in his retirement at Oiso. Rather, he mentioned, with the delight of one on the eve of a vacation, his forthcoming journey to America, where politics would cease from troubling.

In Washington he saw the Secretary of State, and Yale made him an LL.D. Then he went abroad, where he journeyed from capital to capital, receiving more honors and medals than had ever been given to any man not a European. The maker of modern Japan and the engineer of the Sino-Japanese war was closing his career enjoyably, Europe thought. St. Petersburg was especially gracious. Thinking how soft the bear can make the touch of his paw when he smiles, the friends of Japan were grateful that an elderly statesman who had developed a fondness for jeweled decorations was no longer Premier and in power. Peculiarly enough, direct from his brilliant reception at St. Petersburg, whence came semi-official hints of a Russo-Japanese arrangement, he went back to London. Then, out of the blue sky came the bolt of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and we were certain that the Marquis's recovery from at least one ailment was complete. My thoughts on reading the agreement naturally reverted to my Russian friends' conviction of Japanese simplicity.

JAPAN'S "ROVING GOVERNMENT"

In the century that produced them, Ito must take rank as a constructive statesman with Lincoln and Bismarck. He never undertakes to amuse the world with talk as Li Hung Chang did. To one familiar by long residence in Japan with the Japanese countenance, his face is as distinctly typical of the power of his race as Bismarck's was of the Germans; as typical of Japanese feudal nobility as Bismarck's was of German landed aristocracy. His photographs give an impression of great stature. On the contrary, he is small—most Japanese are—with a head out of proportion to his body.

His latest triumph is in keeping with his whole career. Though ill, he left Japan when he was needed at home because he was more needed abroad. He became a roving minister plenipotentiary with an autocrat's discretion intrusted to him by the Mikado. He left a patched-up administration which no one supposed could last more than a few months, but which, because he is behind it, is still in power.

On his part, there is probably very little sentimentality in the new alliance. The only sentiment that he knows is Japan's advancement. He sees his countrymen confined to a little group of islands which, thirty years from now, when they can no longer support their increasing population, must find an outlet. He sees the United States and Australia closed to

Japanese emigration; he sees Russia's hand outstretched to seize Korea. Long ago he learned that the language of successful diplomacy is force. While the Japanese people are certainly fondest of Americans and English, that feeling plays no greater part in the logic of Foreign Offices than the pleading request for justice of little States. He went back to London from St. Petersburg not in the attitude of a man asking a favor, but with a candid presentation of the arrangement that he could make with Russia, as England's alternative.

While his success is a source of intense national congratulation to all Japanese, to him the personal element must be unavoidably strong. As a youth of twenty-one, he was a leader of that Young Japan which declared that if his country was to escape the fate of India it must give up its elaborate feudal code of honor and fighting in infatigable armor with finely tempered swords and meet the Western nations with bullets and organization. A poor man in the beginning, a poor man to-day, through fair weather and foul he has kept to his course as steadily as a liner on the Atlantic. The career of the nation practically runs parallel with his.

WHY LORD LANSDOWNE "RAISED THE ANTE"

With the Japanese army on the way to Peking in 1895, Germany, France and Russia presented an ultimatum which stopped the war and robbed Japan of the fruits of her victory. Then he appealed to Great Britain, whose prestige up to that day, and no further for seven years to come, was still by all odds the greatest of any power in the East. And then Great Britain, in the supremest stroke of folly in modern diplomatic history, refused to say the word which would have made her influence and Japan's absolute in China. Now Great Britain has confessed the error of her way to the one who first pointed it out. She has stopped nodding over her knitting and come to realize that the true spirit of empire does not permit of tenuity. With all the injury that her prestige has received from South Africa, she is again, despite German aggressiveness, Russian cunning and the might of Russian acreage, the foremost European power in the Orient. This ought to convince British statesmanship of the simple rule that when you throw up your own hand the other fellow's bluff is always good. Lord Lansdowne's nerve in not only "seeing" but "raising" is worthy of his great predecessor in the days of Napoleon.

The press said, under official inspiration, that Russia was delighted with the alliance, because it stood for what she had insisted on all the time, namely, the integrity of China. But "Manchuria is not excepted," Lord Lansdowne and the Japanese Premier explicitly state.

Of course, Russia is delighted. No one ever thought that she wanted Manchuria. Personally, I was absolutely convinced of this on my journey from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg; for I never heard a single Russian official or officer speak of that great northern province as other than theirs for all time. Czar Nicholas's declaration that the Russian flag must never be hauled down where once it had been hoisted was repeated to me again and again. Still, Russia is not the first nation which has met the logic of superior numbers with a bow and the assurance that it had intended to give the right of way from the first.

The most surprised city in the world over the announcement of the alliance, it seems, was Peking. Here, Japanese simplicity has stopped the signing of the new treaty between China and the Russo-Chinese Bank, an institution that is one and the same with the Russian Government. One who has been in China can understand the joy with which the British residents—and Americans as well—received the news.

JAPANESE CAT'S-PAW FOR THE ALLIES' CHESTNUTS

Those who have followed events in China since the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion have been pretty well convinced that Japan was getting the small end of the indemnity and the big end of the burden. Her losses were greater than those of the other powers together. Her promptness saved the legations. Beside those of certain other nations, the conduct of her troops was that of a set of Sunday-school children. When she came to send in her bill to the Chinese Government it was puny beside Germany's or Russia's. "The Chinese understand only power, not kindness," the old residents told the correspondents. "Germany, which stands fifth on the naval list, is not only getting big money, but she is making herself the most influential nation in the East."

Meanwhile, Japanese simplicity smiled and went on treating the Chinese as if they were really human brothers. Now we see that Japan had a policy as consistent as that of the United States and possibly a little deeper than that of Berlin.

Fully to understand the situation, one must hark back to the fact that not more than three thousand regular trained Chinese troops ever faced the allies on the march to Peking. As to their capacity I refer you to our list of casualties. Li Hung Chang is dead. In his place are Yuan Shih Kai and Prince Ching. Yuan Shih Kai is by all odds the cleverest man in China. He smarts under the sting of the German aggression which he could not prevent in the province of Shantung of which he was formerly viceroy. Young and patriotic, he has some of the characteristics of the statesmanship which has made modern Japan.

All the letters I have received from China point one way: In civil government there is little departure from the old corrupt methods, but in the military there is actual and great reform. Yuan Shih Kai has the power to raise an army of a hundred thousand trained troops in the northern provinces. He is doing it honestly, with Japanese officers to assist him.



MARQUIS ITO

In other words, he sees, as Marquis Ito did, that the way to meet the foreigner is not in pleading humility or diplomatic subterfuge, but with bullets and organization; and every trained soldier that China has is a club not only for China but also against Russia and for Japan.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR IS SHY OF WAR

There has been a great deal of talk to the effect that Japan's only chance in a war against Russia was to strike her before the Siberian and Manchurian railways were complete. That illusion was never shared by the General Staff in Tokyo and it is quickly dissipated in the mind of any traveller who crosses Siberia. At best, for every soldier that Russia can bring on her railway to Manchuria in six months Japan can land five. The Manchurian railway presents one thousand five hundred miles of communication with the Russian front which will be subject to the attacks not only of Yuan Shih Kai's trained troops but also to innumerable Chinese guerrillas. Lord Kitchener would be an excellent authority on the number of Cossacks required to keep the road intact. The only place that Russia can maintain a strong defence against Japan and China combined is on the banks of the Amur River. No one knows this better than Russia herself. She does not intend to fight. Manchuria is not worth to her the blood and money that war would cost. She realizes that a reformed and powerful China means that she must be on the defensive in the Far East. She believes that a crumbling China must, in the inevitable disposition of time, while her own wealth and population increase, drop the northern provinces into her basket.

At the expense of the salaries of the wonderfully gifted men which she sends abroad in her diplomatic service, while her sensible statesmen are really most interested in home development, she will remain in Manchuria, holding just as many privileges as she can as long as she can. An exacting ultimatum will make her withdraw her troops. However small the hole through which they pass, the manner of their going will be such as to imply that they are doing it out of the charity which well-used power will ever exhibit. Then her diplomatic energy will be turned into other channels and we shall hear not of irritation toward Japan—the St. Petersburg hive will have only honey for Tokyo now—but rather along the lines of the British Indian frontier and the Persian Gulf. In the Far East the Russian bubble has grown too large for the soap behind it. It has simply burst. We shall not see its like again in our generation.

THE "LION" AND THE "BEAR" WILL BASK IN THE "SUN"

Japan has never been afraid of an unaided Russia. The fear that the other powers would intervene as in 1895 is now removed by the written word of Great Britain to support her by arms in such a contingency, as she will, in turn, support her ally. Her finances are flourishing. She can keep her navy up to the standard that will give her the command of the Far Eastern seas over Russia and ensure the unhampered landing of her troops. That serves her whole legitimate and justifiable purpose; that means peace and the integrity of China, the maintenance of a sister civilization and the development of Japanese trade. After all, the palm of the victory goes to the Boxers, whose cry was patriotism, as much as to Von Waldersee's twenty thousand Germans. The moral shows the advantage of a straightforward policy. Next to Marquis Ito, our own Secretary of State has come off with the greatest honor. His foresight is equalled only by the consistency with which he has held to his admirable course.

CARNIVAL DAYS IN SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRY BROWN, SAN JUAN, P. R.



INTERESTED SPECTATORS



A GROUP OF YOUNG MASQUERADERS ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE ANNUAL CARNIVAL



THE SKELETON



PAPER "SERPENTINOS"



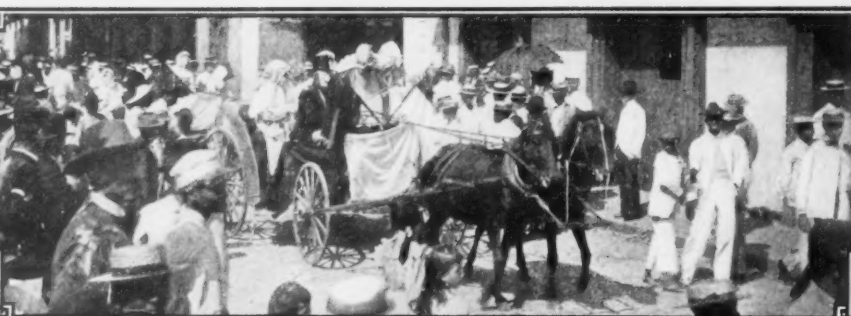
THE CROWD IN SAN FRANCISCO STREET



LI HUNG CHANG'S CAR



A PAPELITA BOOTH



THE CARRIAGE PARADE



WATCHING THE PARADE

CUBAN JUSTICES TRYING AMERICANS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. DANIEL TRATTON, HAVANA, CUBA



JUSTICES OF THE AUDIENCIA COURT, CARLOS E. ORTIZ, PRESIDENTE

THE TRIALS of the complicated cases arising from the Cuban Post-Office embezzlements in 1900, began in the Audiencia Court, Havana, before five judges, on January 4. No less than one hundred and eighty-two witnesses were called,



SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT



THE FISCAL, OR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, ARTURO HEVIA

and a formidable mass of documentary evidence submitted. The principal defendants are Charles F. W. Neely, former Chief Financial Agent of Posts, and Estes G. Rathbone, the suspended Director-General of Posts in Cuba. (See opposite page)

A TRIAL OF AMERICANS BY CUBANS

By FRANKLIN CLARKIN, Special Correspondent of Collier's Weekly



GEN. LEONARD WOOD
GOVERNOR OF CUBA



ESTES G. RATHBONE
EX-DIRECTOR OF POSTS, HAVANA



NEELY COUNTING MONEY IN THE HAVANA POST-OFFICE VAULTS



M. C. FORNES
DIRECTOR OF POSTS, HAVANA



H. T. GREGORY
U. S. POST-OFFICE INSPECTOR

IN THE Supreme Tribunal of the Audiencia of Havana very few spectators attend. Public plundering is nothing new or strange to people ruled so long by the Spanish. There are just the five judges in a row; a little to the front on their left the fiscal, or prosecuting attorney, sitting separate; further down, against the wall, are the attorneys for Neely, and opposite, across the depressed place where the witnesses testify and the clerks take the record, are the attorneys for Rathbone and Reeves. Judges, attorneys and official clerk all wear black silk robes, gathered in back like a priest's cassock, and questions are put in Spanish, with rhetorical gestures, to the witness, who must wait till the interpreter, plainly, without gestures, puts them to him in English.

THE ONLY PERFDY

For more than a month now this has been going on—this trial of Neely, Chief of Postal Finance Bureau, Rathbone, Director-General of Posts, and Reeves, Chief of Postal Accounts, for malversation of public funds, or criminal negligence, or collusion. It looks bad for all three; but friends of the prisoners, who are numerous and devoted, hope that if conviction comes the new President of the new Republic of Cuba will find it in his heart to pardon, at his inauguration, many criminals, and among them, if meanwhile found guilty, these Americans to whom has been imputed the only ranking perfidy that has vexed our chivalric intervention in Cuba. As brought out by the government—the defence so far as revealed is simply general denial—the story is most complex in plot and full of fine scheming clumsily executed.

THE THREE ACCUSED MEN

Rathbone was made Director-General of Posts some time after he had successfully managed Senator Hanna's campaign and had become Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. He had been an old Secret Service man in the Postal Department in the United States—a detective up, you would suppose, to all the tricks of dishonest postmasters, and in the methods that ensure honest dealing—and the Postal Committee commended him for "trained judgment in postal affairs together with indefatigable energy." These things should be kept in mind. To him came Neely, a publisher, recommended by First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry Heath as one who would make a "grand confidential man," and Rathbone placed him at the head of the Post-Office Finance Bureau, which sold stamps to all island postmasters, and received the money for them, as well as for box-rents, and had the procuring and distributing of all postal supplies. Reeves came from the Washington Post-Office, recommended as a clerk who was capable in accounting. He was made Chief of the Postal Accounts, "charged with the keeping of accounts with postmasters and all other officials and of all disbursements," and he was to countersign all warrants issued by the Director-General. It is the theory of the prosecution that these three officers (not military, but postal) conspired to get money for themselves out of the revenues of the island, Neely devising and executing, Reeves participating with more or less trepidation, Rathbone, the experienced detective, giving attention to "keeping his fences up" in case of final discovery, but blinking the actions of his subordinates for the sake of the favors they did him in the way of passing and paying various personal expenses. Besides, it is alleged that between January 1, 1899, and January 17, 1900, Rathbone's personal expenditures, not allowed by the auditor, Reeves, exceeded his income by about \$4,500.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE STAMPS

As one views the operations through the testimony of government witnesses the story seems to begin definitely with the order for the destruction of the "surcharged stamps"—United States stamps with "Cuba" printed across them sent down hurriedly from Washington when it was found that the Spanish would not turn over their stamps to us. In the fall of 1899 we issued some Cuban stamps of special design, and Neely suggested, and Rathbone, after mentioning the matter to Military Governor Brooke, decided, that it would be as cheap to burn the old temporary stamps as to send them back to Washington. He so orders, incidentally observing that the stamps to be destroyed are of no value, and appoints to carry out the order—whom? Neely, Reeves, and the man at the head of the Money Order Department, Maxfield, two of them the very men interested in the stamps. Taking the packages of stamps from the vault, Reeves calls out the figures on them to Neely; Neely jots the figures down; the packages are taken by wagons to the Electrozone Plant and Reeves or Neely (it does not matter which) calls out the figures on the packages while Neely, with the list he made himself, checks them off. After abstracting some—number not specified—for stamp collectors, as authorized by the Director-General, the packages are thrown into the furnace

and "make a bright blaze." Next morning Neely, from figures jotted down by himself, verified by himself, made out a report, saying that some \$310,000 in surcharged stamps had been burned. He and the other two members of the committee sign this; he hands it to Rathbone, and Rathbone, asking for no details as to number, denominations, or how many were extracted "for collectors," orders Reeves to credit Neely with \$310,000.

FRAUD WAS ADMITTEDLY CONTEMPLATED

Later a letter is issued saying that whatever surcharged stamps may be left over will be valid. Reeves confesses that he was aware fraud was contemplated; Neely had said "the old man" had called on him heavily for money and he had given him \$7,000; then had told Reeves that "more stamps had been credited to him than had been burned"; that \$15,000 had been made by the operation; that he had given Rathbone \$7,000 with which to pay off a mortgage; that he, Reeves, talked with Rathbone about the burning and Rathbone had remarked that "it was easy." Reeves had taken part in the burning and the signing of the stamp report "by order of the Director-General"; he received none of the proceeds, but was to be promoted to be auditor of the island in case the campaign to make Rathbone civil governor succeeded. When the government in May, 1900, sent Colonel Burton to inspect the books it was found that things were not right; inspectors were sent on from Washington and they discovered, besides many forged and duplicate warrants and checks, that Rathbone's report about the stamp-burning differed widely in stating the value of those destroyed from his report to the Military Governor of Cuba, and that the value reported by Neely, and ordered credited by Rathbone, was \$100,813.16 greater than the value of the surcharged stamps recorded as received from Washington.

DUPLICATED SALARY WARRANTS, TOO

Meantime some duplicate warrants for salaries had been sent out to provincial offices for payment of clerks' salaries. When the earliest of these came back with the explanation that these were duplicates, and that the salaries had been paid by previous warrants, Neely returned them with instructions to have the duplicates indorsed anyway. Some were, but some still came back a second time to him undorsed; so it appears from the present state of the warrants that the payees' names were written across them, with no attempt at imitating handwriting, "O. K. d." by Neely, and signed approved by Rathbone, or his chief clerk Bristow (who had that authority) and then deposited in the bank as "postal funds." Neely could deposit these, it is explained, as money or checks, and keep back in his safe the amount of cash they represented. They bear the bank stamp "Receiving Teller" or "Cash Department" as if received for deposit, or cashed out. Then came another stamp-burning, this time of "stuck" stamps—stamps which adhered to one another and could not be separated for use. The same "committee" burned these, using the same checking system, and Neely's account was ordered credited with \$82,577. One day Neely came to Reeves, saying there had been some mix-up in regard to transferring \$12,000 from the Director-General's bank account to the Treasurer's bank account. It appears that through some delay in appropriating money for salaries, Neely and Rathbone decided to draw the necessary amount from the Director-General's deposits and pay the salaries, intending to reimburse that account when the money had been appropriated. The Director-General wrote a letter to the bank

requesting the transfer of \$12,000 from his account to the Treasurer's. Then a check was drawn by Chief Clerk Bristow, calling for \$12,000 to be transferred to the Treasurer. Neely took this check and got the cash for it and brought it back to the office. Then he took the cash back and deposited that, not to the Treasurer's account, but to the account of the Director-General, and it is marked, "Deposited by Neely to the credit of the Director-General on account of postal funds."

INTERESTING FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS

Rathbone went to New York, Washington and Cleveland, taking three checks, signed by himself, of \$500 each. When he returned he notified the auditor that there was unexpended \$673.23 of the \$1,500. The auditor started for Rathbone's office to collect it. Passing through Neely's office and mentioning his errand, he declares he saw Neely take \$480, put it in a Bureau of Finance envelope, and "presumably he took it to Rathbone," for when Reeves, the auditor, approached Rathbone's desk, Rathbone drew from a pocket a Bureau of Finance envelope, counted out \$480, then pulling a roll of bills from another pocket proceeded to add enough to the \$480 to make it \$673.23. When Reeves went to give the money to the Bureau of Finance and get receipts Neely, he says, remarked, "I'm going to give this money back to 'the old man.'" "You believed the whole thing a farce?" Reeves was asked on the stand. "I believe it was an effort to make believe that the account had been settled," he answered. At another time, when the Director-General was on an official trip to Santiago, he took with him two checks of \$500 each. One check was lost by his secretary. He cabled back to stop payment. Then a new one was issued in its stead "for the purpose of cancellation," but somehow it got indorsed "E. G. R." by Rathbone, and was stamped by the bank as paid. Of this Rathbone testifies: "If it was cashed instead of cancelled I did not get the money." Much time is being taken up by the prosecution to show that in the "miscellaneous accounts" of the Postal Department there are various items which tend to indicate that Rathbone depended a great deal on postal funds for what ordinarily would be considered private expenses. But Rathbone was permitted great latitude in managing his official residence and the affairs of his department, and it has been developed that many of the items he charged the Post-Office for are items (a carriage, bath-tub, etc.) that have been deemed legitimate expenses when incurred by other officers of the government of occupation.

NOT A VERY ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR THE ACCUSED

The object, no doubt, is to show that the relations between him and Neely were close; that Rathbone (as he himself admits) frequently asked Neely, when he wanted anything, to get it for him "on his personal account"; that it was understood in the auditing department that when Neely "O. K. d." any account it was not to be questioned; that when Rathbone's inspector reported that certain returns of receipts from post-offices were understated by Neely, he, Rathbone (he himself so testified) "did not recall that he had done anything about looking up the shortages"; that he was told that the value of stamps burned had been overstated, but made no inquiry; that he neglected to act on a recommendation that postmasters send monthly accounts to the auditor as well as to Neely, who sold them supplies; and, finally, that just before Colonel Burton, in May, 1900, began a preliminary inquiry into the postal accounts, he gave Neely a leave of absence, and that Neely was allowed to depart two days before the date the leave rightfully commenced. Neely left on the Saturday preceding the Monday that his leave went into effect, and Rathbone has testified that there "was no secrecy at the time that Colonel Burton was in Havana to conduct an investigation." The outlook for him does not from these points appear encouraging, but he declares that he has hopes of clearing himself, mainly, perhaps, because his chief clerk, Bristow, signed for him, often in his absence, many of the disputed and false papers, and that he had to take Neely's "O. K." and the frequent failure of the auditor, Reeves, to object as sufficient ground for believing that the papers he approved were all right. His attorneys have had the privilege of questioning the government's witnesses without incurring the necessity of having any adverse testimony thus brought out tell against him, and the defence is a general denial and the entering of "not inculpable to Director-General Rathbone" as reply to certain other testimony. Whatever may be the verdict in his case, Neely, the head of his Finance Bureau, has been shown by government inspectors to have been in his cash account \$119,278.48 short, and in his general account \$30,600.73 short, while from government records of the number of surcharged stamps received he could not have destroyed within \$100,813.16 worth of the number he took credit for.

NEW YORK IN THE CLUTCHES OF 'THE BIG BLIZZARD'

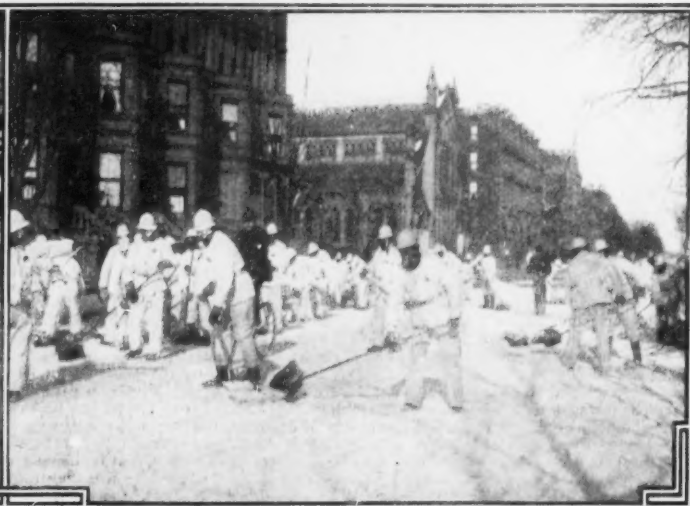


DRAWN BY W. R. LEIGH

THE WIND AND STORM PLAYING PRANKS IN MADISON SQUARE, NEAR THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL



HOW BLEECKER STREET LOOKED BEFORE THE "WHITE WING BRIGADE" GOT TO WORK



"WHITE WINGS" CLEANING OFF THE SNOW AT 5TH AVENUE AND 125TH STREET



"LIBERTY" DEFYING THE GALE



THE BLIZZARD AT ITS HEIGHT—SWEEPING ACROSS MADISON SQUARE



"LIBERTY" AFTER ROUGH HANDLING

THE GREAT GALE OF FEBRUARY 17-18 WHICH TIED UP TRAFFIC AND MADE THE METROPOLIS AN UNDESIRABLE PLACE OF RESIDENCE



A BARGAIN WITH PEG-LEG

By FRANK NORRIS, Author of "The Octopus," "McTeague," Etc.

ILLUSTRATED BY W. R. LEIGH



PEG-LEG SMITH

"HEY, YOUSE!" shouted the car-boy. He brought his trundling, jolting, loose-jointed car to a halt by the face of the drift. "Hey, youse!" he shouted again.

Bunt shut off the Burly air-drill, and nodded:

"Chaw," he remarked to me.

We clambered into the car, and, as the boy released the brake, rolled out into the main tunnel of the Big Dipple, and banged and bumped down the long incline that led to the mouth.

"Chaw" was dinner. It was one o'clock in the morning, and the men on the night-shift were taking their midnight spell off. Bunt was back at his old occupation of miner, and I—the one loafer of all that little world of workers—had brought him a bottle of beer to go with the "chaw"; for Bunt and I were ancient friends.

As we emerged from the cool, cave-like dampness of the mine and ran out into the wonderful night air of the Sierra foothills, warm, dry, redolent of witch-hazel, the car-boy began to cough, and, after we had climbed out of the car and had sat down on the embankment to eat and drink, Bunt observed:

"D'ye hear that bark? That kid's a one-lunger for fair. Which it ain't no salubrious graft for him—this hiking cars about in the bowels of the earth. Some day he'll sure up an' quit. Ought to go down to Yuma a spell."

The engineer in the mill was starting the stamps. They got under way with broken, hiccupping dislocations, bumping and stumbling like the hoofs of a group of horses on the cattle-deck in a gale. Then they jumped to a trot, then to a canter, and at last settled down to the prolonged roaring gallop that reverberated far off over the entire canyon.

"I kued a one-lunger once," Bunt continued, as he uncorked the bottle, "and the acquaintance was some distressful by reason of its bringing me into strained relations with a cow-rustlin', hair-liftin', only-one-born-in-captivity, man-eatin' brute of a one-legged Greaser which he was named Peg-leg Smith. He was shy a leg because of a shotgun that the other man thought wasn't loaded. And this here happens, lemme tell you, 'way down in the Panamint country,

where there wasn't no doctor within twenty miles, and Peg-leg outs with his bowie and amputates that leg hisself, then later makes a wood stump out of a ole halter and a table-leg. I guess the whole jing-bang of it turned his head, for he goes bad and loco thereafter, and begins shootin' and r'arin' up an' down the hull Southwest, a-roarin' and a-bellerin' and a-takin' on amazin'. We dasn't say boo to a yaller pup while he's round. I never see such mean blood. Jus' let the boys know that Peg-leg was anyways adjacent an' you can gamble they walked chalk.

"Y'see, this Peg-leg lay it out as how he couldn't abide no cussin' an' swearin'. He said if there was any tall talkin' done he wanted to do it. And he sure could. I've seed him hold on for six minutes by the watch an' never repeat hisself once. An' shoot! Say, lemme tell you he did for two Greasers once in a bar-room at La Paz, one in front o' him, t'other straight behind, him standing between with a gun in each hand, and shootin' both guns at the same time. Well, he was just a terror," declared Bunt, solemnly, "and when he was in real good form there wa'n't a man south o' Leadville dared to call his hand.

"Now, the way I met up with this skunkin' little dewdrop was this-like. It was at Yuma, at a time when I was a kid of about nineteen. It was a Sunday mornin': Peg-leg was in town. He was asleep on a lounge in the back room o' Bud Overick's Grand Transcontinental Hotel. (I used to guess Bud called it that by reason that it wa'n't grand, nor transcontinental, nor yet a hotel—it was a bar.) This was twenty year ago, and in those days I know'd a one-lunger in Yuma named Clarence. (He couldn't help that—he was a good kid—but his name was Clarence.) We got along first-rate. Yuma was a great consumptive place at that time. They used to come in on every train; yes, and go out too—by freight. Well, findin' that they couldn't do much else than jes' sit around an' bark and keep their shawls tight, these 'ere chaps, kinda drew together, and lay it out to meet every Sunday mornin' at Bud's to sorta talk it over and have a quiet game. One game they had that they played steady, an' when I drifted into Bud's that mornin' they was about a dozen of 'em at it—Clarence, too. When I came in, there they be, all sittin' in a circle round a table with a cigar-box on it. They'd each put four bits into the box. That was the pot.

"A stranger wouldn't 'a' made nothing very excitin' out of that game, nor yet would 'a' caught on to what it were. For

them pore yaps jes' sat there, each with his little glass thermometer in his mouth, a-waitin' and a-waitin' and never sayin' a word. Then bime-by Bud, who's a-holdin' of the watch on 'em, sings out "Time!" an' they all takes their thermometers out an' looks at 'em careful-like to see where they stand.

"Mine's ninety-two," says one.

"An' another says:

"Mine's ninety-six."

"An' Clarence pipes up—coughin' all the time:

"Mine's ninety-eight 'n' 'alf."

"An', no one havin' a higher tempriture than that, Clarence captures the pot. It was a queer kind o' game.

"Well, on that particular Sunday mornin' they's some unpleasantness along o' one o' the other one-lungers layin' it out as how Clarence had done some monkey-business to make his tempriture so high. It was said as how Clarence had took and drunk some hot tea afore comin' into the game at Bud's. They all began to discuss that same p'int.

"Naturally, they don't go at it polite, and to make their remarks p'inted they says a cuss-word occasional, and Clarence, bein' a high-steppin' gent as takes nobody's dust, slings it back some forceful.

"Then all at once they hears Peg-leg beller from where's he layin' on the lounge (they ain't figured on his bein' so contiguous), and he gives it to be understood, does Peg-leg, as how the next one-lunger that indulges in whatsoever profanity will lose his voice abrupt.

"They all drops out at that, bar the chap who had the next highest tempriture to Clarence. Him having missed the pot by only a degree or so is considerable sore.

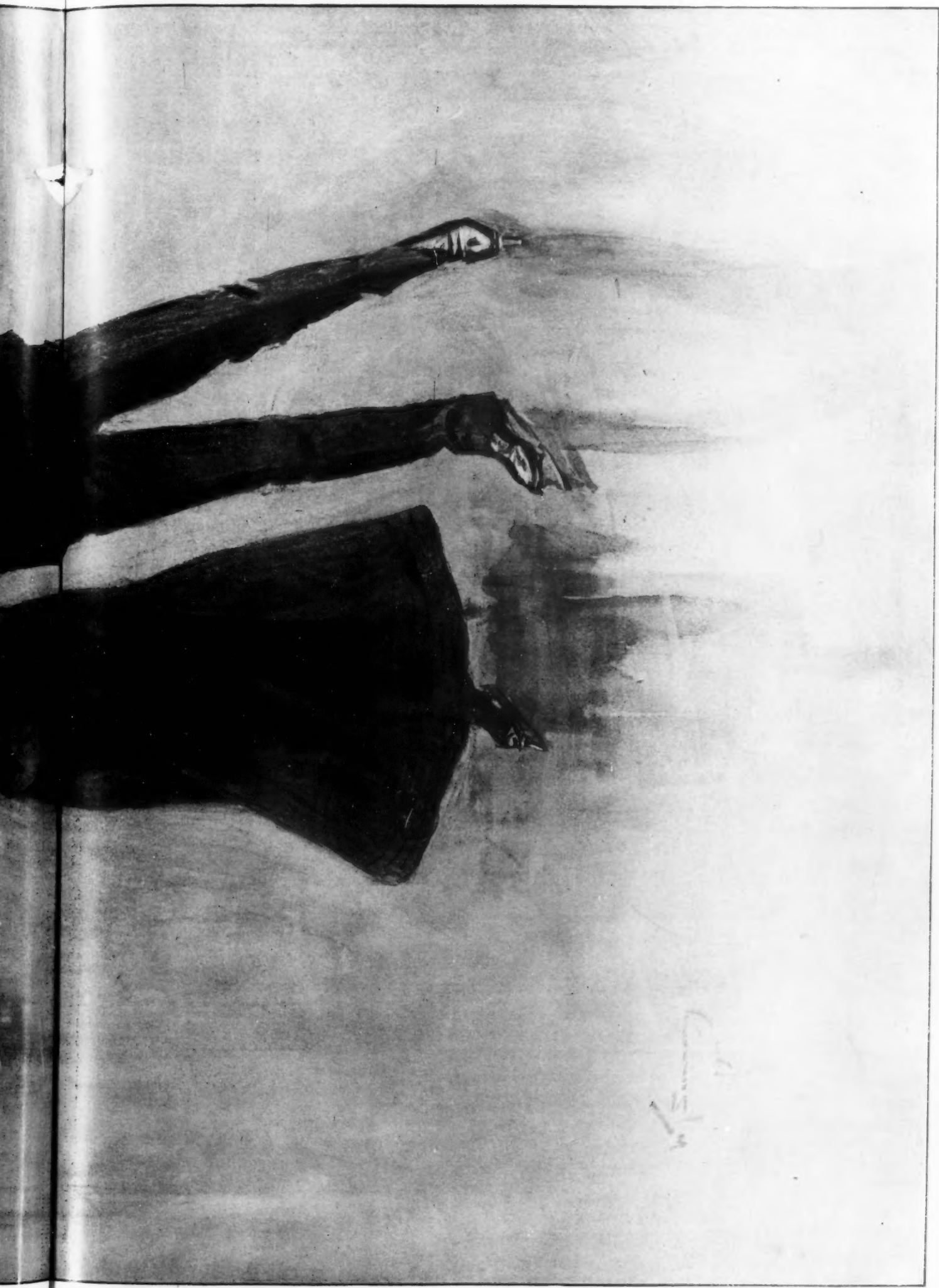
"Why," says he, 'I've had a reg'lar fever since yesterday afternoon, an' only just dodged a hem'rage by a squeak. I'm all legitimate, I am; an' if you alls misdoubts as how my tempriture ain't normal you kin jes' ask the doctor. I don't take it easy that a strappin', healthy gesabe whose case ain't nowhere near the hopeless point yet steps in here with a scalded mouth and plays it low."

"Clarence he r'ars right up at that an' forgits about Peg-leg an' expresses doubts, not to say convictions, about the one-lunger's chances of salvation. He puts it all into about three words, an' just as quick as look at it we hears ol' Peg-leg's wooden stump a-comin'. We stampedes considerable prompt, but Clarence falls over a chair, an' before he kin get up Peg-leg has him by the windpipe.



"I PULLS OFF THE WOODEN LEG!"





"WHEN THE WORLD IS YOUNG"

DRAWN BY W. T. SMEDLEY

A BARGAIN WITH PEG-LEG

"Now I ain't billin' myself as a all-round star hero an' general grand stand man. But I was sure took with Clarence, an' I'd a' been real disappointed if Peg-leg 'ud a' killed him that morning—which he sure was tryin' to do when I came in for a few chips.

"I don't draw on Peg-leg, him being down on his knees over Clarence, an' his back turned, but without sensin' very much what I'm a doin' of I grab holt o' the first part o' Peg-leg that comes handy, which, so help me, Bob, is his old wooden leg. I starts to pull him off o' Clarence, but instead o' that I pulls off the wooden leg an' goes a staggerin' back agin the wall with the thing in my fist.

"Y' know how it is now with a fightin' pup if you pull his tail while he's a-chawin' up the other pup. Ye can bat him over the head till you're tired, or kick him till you w'ars your boot out, an' he'll go right on chawin' the harder. But monkey with his tail an' he's that sensitive a'n tecky about it that he'll take a interest right off.

"Well, it were just so with Peg-leg—though I never knew it. Just by accident I'd laid holt of him where he was tender; an' when he felt that leg go—say, lemme tell you, he was some excited. He forgets all about Clarence, and he limes out for me, a-clawin' the air. Lucky he'd lef' his gun in the other room.

"Well, sir, y' ought to have seen him, a hoppin' on one foot, and banging agin the furniture, jes' naturally black in the face with rage, an' doin' his darndest to lay his hands on me, roarin' all the whiles like a steer with a knuked tail.

"Well, I'm skeered, and I remarks that same without shame. I'm skeered. I don't want to come to no grapples with Peg-leg in his wrath, an' I knows that so long as he can't git his leg he can't take after me very fast. Bud's saloon backs right up agin the bluff over the river. So what do I do but heave that same wooden leg through one o' the back windows, an' down she goes (as I thought) mebbe seventy feet into the canyon o' the Colorado? And then, mister man, I skins out—fast.

"I takes me headlong flight by way o' the back room and on-root pitches Peg-leg's gun over into the canyon too, an' then whips around the corner of the saloon an' fetches out agin by the street in front. With his gun gone an' his leg gone, Peg-leg—so long's y' ain't within arm's reach—is as harmless as a horned toad. So I kind a hangs 'round the neighborhood jes' to see what all mout turn up.

"Peg-leg, after hoppin' back to find that his gun was gone, to look for his leg comes out by the front door, hoppin' from one chair to another, an' seein' me standin' there across the street makes remarks; an' he informs me that because of this same little turn-up this mornin' I ain't never goin' to live to grow hair on my face. His observations are that vigorous an' p'inted that I sure begin to see it that way too, and I says to myself:

"Now you, Bunt McBride, you've cut it out for yourself good and hard, an' the rest o' your life ain't goin' to be free from nervousness. Either y' ought to 'a' let this here hell-roarin' maverick alone or else you should 'a' put him clean out o' business when you had holt o' his shootin' iron. An' I ain't a bit happy. And then jes' at this stage o' the proceedings occurs what youse 'ud call a diversion.

"It seemed that that wood stump didn't go clean to the river as I first figured, but stuck three-fourths the way down. An' a-course there's a fool half-breed kid who's got to chase after it, thinkin' to do Peg-leg a good turn.

"I don't know nothin' about this, but jes' stand there talkin' back to Peg-leg, an' pretendin' I ain't got no misgivings, when I sees this kid comin' a-cavortin' an' a-cavoodlin' down the street with the leg in his hands, hollerin' out:

"Here's your leg, Mister Peg-leg! I went an' got it for you, Mister Peg-leg!"

"It ain't so likely that Peg-leg could 'a' caught me even if he'd had his leg, but I wa'n't takin' no chances. An' as Peg-leg starts for the kid I start, too—with my heart knockin' agin my front teeth, you can bet.

"I never knew how fast a man could hop till that mornin', an', lookin' at Peg-leg with the tail o' my eye as I ran, it seemed to me as how he was a-going over the ground like a ole he-kangaroo. But somehow he gets off his balance and comes down all of a smash like a rickety table, an' I reaches the kid first and takes the leg away from him.

"I guess Peg-leg must 'a' begun to lay it out by then that I held a straight flash to his ace high; for he sits down on the edge of the sidewalk an', being some winded too, he just glares. Then by-me-by he says:

"You think you are some smart now, sonny, but I'm a-studyin' of your face, so's I'll know who to look for when I git a new leg; an', believe me, I'll know it, m'son—yours and your friend's too (he meant Clarence)—an' I guess you'll both be kind o' sick afore I'm done with you. You!" he goes on, tremendous disgustful. "You! an' them one-lungers a-swearin' an' a-cussin' an' bedamin' an' bedevilin' one-a-other. Ain't ye just ashamed o' yourselves?" (he thought I was a one-lunger too); "ain't ye ashamed—befoulin' your mouths, and disturbin' the peace along of a quiet Sunday mornin', an' you alls waist over in your graves? I'm fair sick o' my job," he remarks, goin' kind o' thoughtful. "Ten years now I've been range-ridin' all this yere ranch, a-doin' o' my little, feeble, or 'nary best to clean out the mouths o' you men an' purify the atmosphere o' God's own-country, but I ain't made one convert. I've pounded 'em an' bootied 'em, an' busted 'em an' shot 'em up, an' they go on cussin' each other out harder'n ever. I don't know w'at all to do an' I sometimes gets plumb discouraged-like."

"Now hearin' of him talk that-a-way an' a-knowin' of his weakness, I gits a idea. It's a chanst and mebbe it don't pan out, but I puts it up as a bluff. I don't want,

only you loses a good chanst to cut off and dam up as vigorous a stream o' profanity as is found between here and Laredo, but you loses a hand-made, copper-bound, steel-riveted, artificial limb—which in five minutes o' time, says I, windin' up, will sure feed the fire. There's the bargain."

"Well, the ol' man takes out time for about as long as a thirsty horse-rustler could put away half a dozen drinks an' he studies the proposition sideways and endways an' down side up. Then at last he ups and speaks out decided-like:

"Son," he says, "son, it's a bargain. Gimme my leg." "Somehow neither o' us misdoubts as how the other man won't keep his word; an' I gives him his stump, an' he straps her on joyful-like, just as if he'd got back a ole friend. Then later on he hikes out for Mojave and I don't see him no more for mebbe three years."

"And then?" I prompted.

"Well, I'll tell you," continued Bunt, between mouthfuls of pie, "I'll tell you. This yere prejudice agin profanity is the only thing about this yere Peg-leg that ain't pizen bad, an' that prejudice, you got to know, was just along o' his being loco on that one subject. Twa'n't as if he had any real principles or convictions about the thing. It was just a loco prejudice. Just as some gesabes has feelin's agin cats an' snakes, or agin seein' a speckled nigger. It was just on-reasonable. So what I'm aimin' to have you understand is the fact that it was extremely appropriate that Peg-leg should die, that it was a blame good thing, and somethin' to be celebrated by free drinks all round.

"You can say he treated me white, an' took my unsupported word. Well, so he did; but that was in spite o' what he really was hisself, 'way on the inside o' him. Inside o' him he was black-bad, an' it wa'n't a week after we had made our bargain that he did for a little Mojave kid in a way I don't like to think of.

"So when he took an' died like as how I'm a-going to tell you of, I was plumb joyful, not only because I could feel at liberty to relieve my mind when necessary in a manner as is approved of and rightful among genta—not only because o' that, but because they was one less bad egg in the cow-country.

"Now the manner o' Peg-leg's dying was sure hilarious-like. I didn't git over laughin' about it for a month o' Sundays—an' I ain't done yet. It was sure a joke on Peg-leg. The cutest joke that ever was played off on him.

"It was in Sonora—Sonora, Arizona, I mean. They'd a-been a kind o' gold excitement there, and all the boys had rounded up. The town was full—chock-a-block. Peg-leg he was there too, drunk all the time an' bullyin' everybody, an' slambangin' around in his same ole way. That very day he'd used a friend o' his—his best friend—cruel hard: just mean and nasty, you know.

"Well, I'm sitting into a little game o' faro along about twelve o'clock at night, me an' about a dozen o' the boys. We're good an' interested, and pretty much to the good o' the game, an' somebody's passin' drinks when all of once there's a sure big rumus out in the street, an' a gent sticks his head thro' the door an' yells out:

"Hi, there, they's a fire! The Golden West Hotel is on fire!"

"We draws the game as soon as convenient and hikes out, an', my word, you'd 'a' thought from the looks o' things as how the whole town was going. But it was only the hotel—the Golden West, where Peg-leg was stayin'; an' when we got up we could hear the ol' murderer bellerin' an' ragin', an' him drunk—of course.

"Well, I'm some excited. Lord love you, I'd as soon 'a' seen Peg-leg shot as I would eat, an' when I remembers the little Mojave kid I'm glad as how his time is at hand. Saved us the trouble o' lynchin' that sooner or later had to come.

"Peg-leg's room was in the front o' the house on the fourth floor, but the fire was all below, and what with the smoke comin' out the third-story winders he couldn't see down into the street, no more'n the boys could see him—only they just heard him bellerin'.

"Then some one o' 'em sings out:

"Hey, Peg-leg, jump! We got a blanket here."

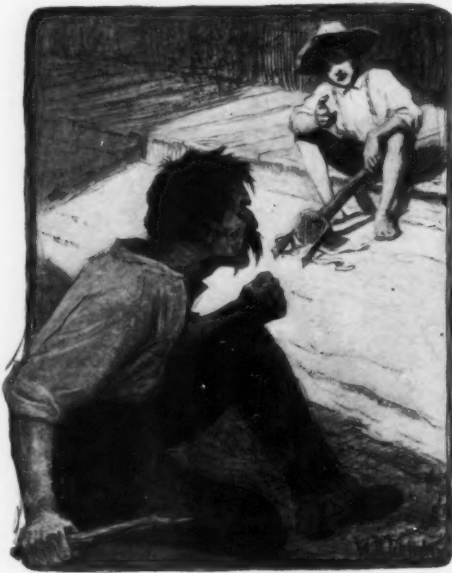
"An' sure enough he does jump?"

Here Bunt chuckled grimly, muttering: "Yes, sir, sure enough he did jump."

"I don't quite see," I observed, "where the laugh comes in. What was the joke of it?"

"The joke of it was," finished Bunt, "that they hadn't any blanket."

THE END



"HERE'S YOUR LEG!"

you see, to spend the rest o' my appointed time in this yere vale o' tears a-doggin' o' Peg-leg Smith, an' in the end, after all, to git between the wind and a forty-eight calibre do-good, sure not. So I puts up a deal. Says I: 'Peg-leg, I'll make a bargain along o' you. You lays it out as how you ain't never converted nobody out o' his swearin' habits. Now if you wants, 'ere's a chanst. You gimme your word as a gent and a good-man-an'-true, as how you won't never make no play to shoot me up, in nowise whatsoever, so long as we both do live, an' promise never to bust me, or otherwise, and promise never to rustle me or interfere with my life, liberty and pursuit o' happiness, an' thereunto you set your seal an' may Lord 'a' mercy on your soul—you promise that, an' I will agree an' covenant with the party o' the first part to abstain an' abjure, early or late, dry or drinkin', in liquor or out, out o' luck or in, raggin' or roundin', from all part an' parcel o' profanity, cuss-words, little or big, several and separate, bar none; this yere agreement to be considered as bindin' an' obligatory till the day o' your demise, decease or death. There!' says I, 'there's a fair bargain put up between man an' man, an' I puts it to you fair. You comes in with a strong ante an' you gets a genuine, guaranteed an' high grade convert, the real article. You stays out, an' not

LINES FOR AN OMAR PUNCH-BOWL

By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS

Omar, dying, left his dust
To the rose and vine in trust.

2

"Thro' a thousand springs," said he,
"Mix your memories with me."

"Fire the sap that fills each bud
With an essence from my blood.

"When the garden glows with June
Use me thro' the scented noon

"Till the heat's alchemic art
Fashions me in every part.

"You, whose petals strew the grass
Round my lone inverted glass,

"Each impassioned atom mould
To a red bloom with core of gold.

"You, whose tendrils, soft as tears,
Touch me with remembered years,

"Where your globing clusters shine
Slow distil my dreams to wine;

"Till by many a sweet rebirth
Love and joy transmute my earth,

"Changing me, on some far day,
To a more ecstatic clay,

"Whence the Potter's craft sublime
Shall mould a shape to outlast Time."

Omar's body, Omar's soul,
Breathe in beauty from this bowl,

At whose thronged, mysterious rim
Wan desires, enchantments dim,

Tears and laughter, life and death,
Fleeing love and fainting breath,

Seem to waver like a flame,
Dissolve—yet ever rest the same,

Fixed by your art, while art shall be,
In passionate immobility.



THEODORE ("TEDDY") ROOSEVELT, JR., whose recent illness with pneumonia at his school, at Groton, Mass., caused more comment and interest, journalistic and otherwise, than has fallen to the lot of any American youngster in a generation

OUR WONDERFUL NEW ARMY RIFLE

BY LIEUT. GODFREY L. CARDEN, R.C.S.

ORDNANCE officers of the army have produced a new rifle at the Springfield arsenal which for range and penetrating power excels all military magazine guns in service abroad. The new weapon is of the same calibre as the Krag-Jorgensen, and may properly be termed a development of that arm. The same calibre has been retained, but there has been an increase of 300 feet per second in the muzzle velocity of the bullet.

Until now the famous Spanish Mauser has held first place among magazine guns of the world. The Mauser bullet has a calibre of 7 millimetre. The muzzle velocity is 2,200 feet per second. The Krag-Jorgensen of the United States Army has a calibre of 7.6 millimetre (.30-inch). The muzzle velocity is 2,000 feet per second. The new Springfield rifle on the same calibre as the Krag-Jorgensen yields a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second.

In South Africa British soldiers have been struck down at ranges of 3,600 yards. Lieutenant-Colonel Conynham of the Gordon Highlanders was killed, it is reported, as the result of a volley fired at a range of 3,500 yards. The Boers use the Spanish Mauser. On the basis of the work of the Boer gun, it is estimated that the new Springfield rifle will be effective at 4,500 yards' range.

The new Springfield, it is announced, is destined to replace the Krag-Jorgensen, but the change, it is said, will be made gradually and will probably occupy several years.

Efforts looking to an increase in the velocities of the bullets from Krag-Jorgensen were abandoned some three years ago owing to the failure of the type jacketed ball to hold up under velocities in excess of 2,000 feet per second. At 2,200 feet per second the jackets would strip. Cupro nickel has now been adopted for bullet envelopes and at velocities of even 2,500 feet per second no sign of stripping appears.

It was at first planned to accord 2,500 foot-seconds velocity to the new rifle for ordinary service work, but the resulting pressures in the gun, 49,000 pounds per square inch, were deemed inadvisable and the pressures were ordered kept down to 45,000 pounds. On this pressure no trouble is experienced in securing 2,300 foot-seconds muzzle velocity.

The new Springfield will have, it is announced, a central feed, and thereby do away with the side-box attachment of the Krag-Jorgensen. Prominent ordnance officers ascribe all the erratic shooting of the Krag to the presence of the side-box.

In the cartridges for the new Springfield rifle a trough is cut around the circumference and into this trough the prongs of the extractors sink and grip the cartridge. This peculiar feature permits of the cartridges lying snug along their entire length, an arrangement very essential when clips or brackets are used.

The new Springfield rifle, it is thought by leading ordnance experts, will probably mark the highest development in the military magazine arm, *per se*. Efforts making abroad all tend toward the automatic weapon, and in for-

eign military circles it is contended by many prominent officers that every argument which holds good for a magazine arm applies with still greater force in behalf of the automatic. The automatic arm should be regarded as a magazine arm of greatly increased efficiency. Both the automatic and magazine attachments are intended for use at critical or supreme moments, and for quick firing the automatic is the superior. Both the automatic and the majority of simple magazine arms can be used, and should be used ordinarily, as single-loaders.

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GALA PERFORMANCES OF GRAND OPERA

By MME. MARCELLA SEMBRICH

THE FIRST TIME I ever took part in a gala performance (in 1888), the emperor, William the First of Germany, had invited the officers who took part in the spring manoeuvres near Berlin to a special performance to be given at the Royal Opera House for their benefit. The opera was to be "La Fille du Regiment," and the date of the representation was arranged long enough in advance for the intendants of the opera house to write to me in St. Petersburg asking that I take part. The other roles were, of course, to be sung by the members of the company, who, being the emperor's personal entertainers, could be called upon at any time. I was engaged, however, for the performance, just as I would have been for any other. Twice since that time, under the two emperors who succeeded him, I have sung at the gala performances given in honor of the officers who gather in Berlin to take part in the spring manoeuvres.

The entire theatre below the galleries is taken for the emperor's guests. Naturally, as nine out of every ten men are in uniform, the sight is remarkably brilliant. The parquet is given up to men. In the boxes sit the high officers with their wives. The emperor does not sit in the royal box in the centre of the balcony, but gives that up to his guests, reserving for himself one of the smaller boxes on the side of the box tier near the stage. Nearer the centre of the house, on the same side of the balcony, sits the empress with her court ladies. The emperor always has two or three old friends in his box, and there the principal artists are invited to come at the close of the opera.

I remember that the first time I sang before the emperor and went to his box afterward, I had never before been in such distinguished company. It was during my first season on the stage, and I was not then so familiar with royalty as I became later. So I was really nervous as I walked with the intendants into the box.

"I like the old music," he said to me, "in spite of all the Wagner that we hear in these days. So I love to hear you sing Donizetti as you did to-night."

The upper galleries are always sold to the public, but the space left for any but the emperor's guests is small, as the places not occupied in the balconies by the lieutenants and minor officers go to the instructors in the military academies and such officials. So only the top gallery remains for the public. Sometimes the emperor makes the German artists who take part in these gala performances, as they are called, his "Chamber Singers" as a reward for their singing. But as I was always engaged just as I would have been under ordinary circumstances, I got no honors and no medals. Prince Henry will never have heard at any gala performance in Europe such a group of singers as those who will sing for him here. There one "star" suffices. Here he is to hear all that the Metropolitan Opera House company contains.

There was always an atmosphere of festivity and brilliancy about the Berlin gala performances, but I once had in Madrid quite another sort of an experience. At the Teatro Reale, which is not really a royal theatre, but a private enterprise in spite of its name, a gala performance was to be given in honor of the birthday of one of the Infantas and I was to sing "La Traviata." Luigi Mancinelli was the conductor there at the time. It was arranged that the performance was to begin at eight, and by that time the theatre was packed. Most of the boxes engaged for the court were occupied, but the king and queen had not arrived. It would, of course, have been against all rule to begin the opera before royalty arrived, and the time dragged on until it was nearly half an hour after the time for the curtain to rise.

I could hear in my dressing-room some disturbance in the theatre. It seemed to grow worse momentarily. I had sent out my maid to investigate what the matter was, and she returned with the manager of the theatre, who told me that it was necessary to begin immediately without waiting for the king, as the republicans in the theatre were making a demonstration because he was a half-hour late.

So the opera began with the royal box empty. I had gotten to the *brindisi* in the first act when I heard the music change suddenly and recognized the Spanish national hymn. I was holding a champagne glass in my hand, and put that down, expecting to wait until the audience had sung the hymn and the king had taken his place in the box. But Alfonso, father of the present boy king, had given his enemies an opportunity that they were not going to lose. They immediately jumped to their feet, hissing and calling out that the opera should not be interrupted. The house was in an uproar, with only the row of boxes occupied by the court dignified and apparently calm. I could see the king's face. He was perfectly white and the queen was deadly pale. Mancinelli soon saw that it would be impossible for him to continue the anthem. Nobody would sing and the cries in the theatre were deafening. So he began again the music of "Traviata." In a moment the audience was silent and the opera went on.

The incident was too much for the queen. She went home within a few minutes. The king returned with her to the palace and then came back to the opera house. He sat through the performance then, which was not again interrupted. At the end he was standing up in the box applauding when I came before the curtain. I bowed, and then the audience, which seemed to be ashamed of itself, applauded Alfonso, who turned to his people and bowed. This increased their enthusiasm, and they cheered him warmly. He smiled as if in forgiveness and the incident was closed. I heard afterward that the demonstration had been made by his political enemies.

I have always remembered that night because of something that happened two days later. The queen, two nights after she was at the opera, became the mother of a daughter. The square in front of the palace was directly opposite my hotel. It was arranged that a yellow flag was to be shown during the day if a boy was born and a red flag if the expected child was a girl. At that time there was no heir to the throne and the city was in a state of great suspense. The crowd in front of the palace watching the cupola on which the flags were to be shown gradually increased toward evening until it seemed as if all Madrid was there. The people watched for the signals, awaiting only the opportunity to break out into expressions of the greatest delight. Suddenly a light was seen in the tower of the palace and then a red lantern was lighted. Without a shout or the least demonstration the people silently dispersed. Their disappointment was as plainly expressed as it could have been by their dejected, quiet manner.

During that same season I went to Lisbon and sang at a gala performance in the opera arranged by King Luiz for the celebration of his wife Marie's birthday. That was in 1888, the year before the death of the king. I sang "La Sonnambula." At the end of the first act twelve doves were let loose from some point in the theatre, and as I was on the stage alone they naturally flew down to me. They nestled on my shoulders and on my head. As I was bare-armed, and had to sing the aria over again as an encore, the birds scratched my arms until they bled. During the entire performance the camellias which grow there on every side were thrown to the stage until the atmosphere reeked with the odor of them. It was impossible to walk without stepping on the crisp leaves. As if that were not enough, the management had made some arrangement by which the flowers fell like a shower from the top of the stage when the artists came out to make their final bows before the royal box. I was then sent for to speak to the king and queen, who were sitting together. I had to walk along a passageway, possibly thirty feet long, to the entrance to the box. As I started, a line of officers—some of the diplomatic corps who already had their light overcoats over their arms and others whom I did not know—threw their coats and wraps on the floor and I was expected to walk on them to the royal box.



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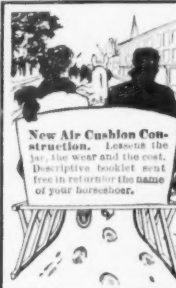
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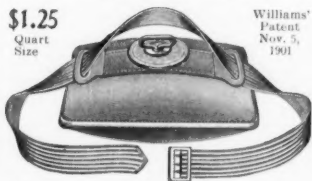
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(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 8)

canal's opening at Kiel, in June, 1897, the Emperor's yacht was the ceremonial centre of attraction; and there and then were established some of the personal friendships now renewed in the reception of Prince Henry by officers of the United States Navy.

On Sunday morning religious services were held on board, led by Admiral von Baudissin, a duty which the Emperor discharges when he is on a cruise of pleasure. During the service the jacks kept at their work of overcoming the ravages of the sea. The Lutheran hymns of the worshippers had a strange antiphonal note in the scraping of sand-paper and the rasp of steel tools.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN OF
HOBOKENNext day the yacht had a wholly new experience. She came in for her share of the heavy snowstorm that held New York captive for a while—the one which the official weather man called an 18-karat blizzard in all except low temperature. The men on the *Hohenzollern* awoke to find her deck covered with snow, and the onlookers ashore saw what seemed more like a phantom Flying Dutchman than one of substantial steel with a throbbing heart under her ribs. All the stains and marks of the voyage which the painters had not removed were coated with white. A fifty-knot gale swirled round the decks, and the burly tars who scurried about were glad to take refuge from it. A representative of *COLLIER'S WEEKLY* found them snugly housed in a warm forecastle, where they spun yarns for him of the fierce storms that sweep the Baltic.

But the next day—one of sunshine—the jacks were out and about in their best clothes. In white kid gloves they went ashore—as many of them as had leave—and made the acquaintance of Mademoiselle New York in her sparkling frock of white. Hours before they reached the city the reform Street Cleaning Commissioner had been at work, for he knew that he had a battle worthy of his steel shovels. The sailormen and marines stood amazed as they saw the snow vanish before the "charge of the white brigade."

THE JACKIES TAKE IN THE TOWN

"Hoch Himmel!" exclaimed a copper-hued bo'sun's mate, standing wide-eyed while the snow leaped into carts from hundreds of shovels. "She go up more fast than she come down."

All over town the jacks were greeted with good-natured shouts, often by rosy-cheeked girls. One touch of nature in the form of a heavy snowfall makes the whole New York world a-kin. People tried to dig from their memories words and phrases from the vernacular of Prince Henry, when knots of sailors rolled by. The favorite salutation, of course, was, "Hoch die Hohenzollern!" given with some astonishing feats of pronunciation. More advanced linguists ventured a "Was ist los mit die Hohenzollern?" and from the stolid faces of the marines no one could tell whether they were pleased or vexed when they answered, "Sie ist grade recht!" But the streets of New York ran with people who got their gutturals with their first teeth, so there was no lack of hearty greetings in German that did not crack the visitors' ear-drums.

The boys on their sleds were a source of rare fun to the tars and marines. The youngsters were not at all awed by the "S.M.S. Hohenzollern" on their caps, and boldly asked the visitors to give them a tow. After the men complied, the lads had some jolly hauls at the hands of the Emperor's jacks. A shock-headed little chap sat on his sled in Sixth Avenue when a giant of a sailorman came along.

"Say, give us a tow!" cried the boy.
"Was iss? Toe?" asked the Emperor's man, looking down at the mite and at his own boots.
"Toe? Nein, nein; I got no toe to spare."
The worlds of fashion and of clubdom were united in their efforts to honor the admiral and his gorgeously arrayed aides. Certainly they were convinced of New York's hospitality, but of America's democratic simplicity their entertainment did not afford them any positive impression.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c—40c.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 547 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.—40c.

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Largest Nursery. OTHERS FAIL.
Fruit Buds Free. Result of 26 years' experience.
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"The oyster cracker with a taste to it."

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PARAFFINE

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STANDARD OIL CO.

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The most perfect roadbed, finest track adjustment and greatest through train service in America are found on this road.

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In every way the Lake Shore affords the most perfect travel facilities that can be obtained.

For copy of "Book of Trains" or information about travel via the Lake Shore, write to A. J. SMITH, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

Fine Souvenir Spoon Set. This consists of six Pan-American Exposition Souvenir Coffee Spoons made to order for the Lake Shore by the Oneida Community. They are the best material, carefully finished and fully guaranteed. Complete set, in satin-lined box, post paid to any address for \$1.00. Remit by express or post office money order to ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Niagara Falls, New York.

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Don't Set Hens

the same old way when our new Hatchery Costs Only \$2. Over 94,000 in use. 100,000 test 1c. 200,000 wanted for 1902, either set. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalogue and the Egg Formula FREE if you write today. Natural Hen Incubator Co., 8117, Columbus, Neb.

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OPPORTUNITIES for the AMERICAN



INVESTOR in LONDON

By N. G. Rhodes

NO PLEASURE of the tourist is greater than that of explaining to the native inhabitants of a foreign city how wise they would be if they rebuilt their town and altered all their customs and manners to meet his views. He is the more glib in his suggestions when the differences between his own and the country he is visiting are not great. The Siamese traveller probably despairs of making London anything like Bangkok. But the American is always planning how with a few quite possible changes it could come to be something like New York.

The trouble with the tourist's suggestions is that he usually plans to spend other people's money prodigally to make the town comfortable for himself. He would raze whole districts relentlessly to the ground to provide himself with broad avenues and open spaces, he would run trolley cars along Piccadilly, he would make it a criminal offence not to have elevators, and he would run American carriages on the railways whether the British public liked them or not. And all this would cost some one a great deal of money.

The best rule for going slow would be to advise only things which could be instituted upon a sound financial basis. If such suggestions fall upon deaf British ears the tourist can always go home, have a conference with his bankers, return to England, and exploit his ideas. In short, to employ the idiom, he can "make good." England is alive to the possibility of something of this sort from the American tourist. Mr. Charles T. Yerkes has secured control of that most British of all institutions, the underground railway (District) and is preparing to equip it with electric traction; and he is said to be planning to drive a network of tunnels under the whole of London for his rapid transit schemes. There are tremendous rumors along the Thames of American docks, and Londoners are convinced that they live in the shadow of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. The ha'penny morning papers are constantly warning their readers that Americans will make the improvements which British capital is shy of attempting, and any night near the Marble Arch you may hear the Hyde Park Orators, whose views may be described as generally "pan-antagonistic," in praise of America and American institutions. In short, there is not a man, woman or child through the length and breadth of London who does not at the present moment talk glibly of the "American Invasion." London cannot be said to welcome the invasion, but believes it to be impending.

TOURISTS MOURN AMERICAN LUXURIES

In this light it may be well to examine some of the tourists' complaints. (It is not the purpose of this article to deal with England as a market-place for American products, merely with London as a field for the American investor.) Probably if at any time during the summer months, when transatlantic visitors are commonest in London, one stopped the first American one met in the Strand and asked him what London's greatest need was the answer would be, "Ice." There is a charming anecdote of a famous American humorist which illustrates admirably the view which the average visitor takes of London's equipment for fighting heat. On a hot July afternoon he strolled into the bar of a famous London hotel. "A hot Scotch, if you please, miss," he said to the barmaid. "I'm sorry, sir," replied the astonished young woman, "but I am afraid we have no hot water. We don't keep it going such weather." "Ah!" said the American, "I only meant the water you have there," pointing to the usual silver jug which stood upon the counter.

That the English cannot get ice and iced drinks in summer is perfectly true; that they do not like them is at best only an assumption. No one who has watched the metamorphosis of London during the past ten years can doubt the capacity of its inhabitants to appreciate every luxury once it is offered to them. Such restaurants as the Savoy, the Carlton, and Princes' are in themselves evidence enough that the Londoner knows good things to eat and drink when he sees them. There are two ways of using ice. One is in making things too cold to drink; that is the American custom, and no well-wisher of England can ever wish to see our national beverage of ice-water introduced there. The other is in making things cold enough to drink. This is a custom which is gaining ground on the Continent and which would make July and August infinitely pleasanter to the English.

There is no reason why London should not have plenty of ice. None can be cut in England, it is true. But there is an inexhaustible supply in Norway which can be brought by ship straight to the wharves along the Thames. Artificial ice is already manufactured in considerable quantities in the Shadwell district, and there is no possible reason why it cannot be made as cheaply as in America, where in almost all our largest towns the artificial product competes with the natural on equal terms.

NO ICE OR "SOFT DRINKS"

The great thing lacking is facilities for distribution. Ice at present is difficult to secure and almost impossible to keep. If you are a constant patron of the fishmonger he will probably allow you to have a small piece on a hot day. By ordering it a day in advance you may possibly get it from the Army and Navy, or the Civil Service stores. But during a real "hot spell" there are parts of London where it is absolutely impossible to buy ice even at a ruinous price. And once captured, the precious block is still more difficult to preserve for any reasonable length of time. The characteristic London way of treating ice is to cart it through the streets in an uncovered van, allowing it to melt as swiftly as possible, and then when you have it in the house to chip it into small bits and put it to melt in an open silver bowl. The alternative is to wrap it in a blanket until the solemn moment for using it comes. No one has a refrigerator or an ice chest, no one has ever heard of such things, and no one, apparently,

has ever attempted to introduce them in the London market. The first move of the American Ice Company will be to offer to supply refrigerators at reasonable prices, and, when desired, upon the instalment plan. It will institute a daily house-to-house delivery, and it will cut the price of ice to a half or a third of what it is now. The London ice merchant sells ice so rarely that he is determined to make an enormous profit when he does. Not only do you pay a high price, but you pay, not for the weight of ice you receive, but for the weight of the block which leaves the shop. And in the interval, in charge of a slow delivery boy with an open cart, as one Cockney had said to the writer, "e melts." There should be no reasonable doubt as to the return from American money invested in the ice trade.

The tourist complains that he can find no soda fountains. He is told that the English do not care for temperance drinks. Perhaps not; but they have no chance of trying them. Such beverages are served lukewarm in dingy and squalid little shops over a dirty counter where he ancient lums, or on unpleasant little marble-topped tables. Lately several places decorated with bunting on the bare walls, and having in general the air of booths at a circus, have opened for the sale of a strange and unappetizing drink, fortunately unknown in America, denominated "Yankee cooler." The failure of such attempts is predestined. But in the busy City, the Strand, or Piccadilly Circus, one of those marvellous American marble fountains, gorgeous with nickel and gilt, mirrors, and colored lights, would probably put the temperance drink before the public in a quite different light. There is an American establishment in Regent Street, with several branch establishments, which has only the most modest fittings, and yet pays. Its patronage, moreover, is very largely English. But from its situation in a shopping district it makes no attempt to appeal to men. An American company which should introduce the soda-water fountain as we know it would stand an excellent chance of making it in a short time a necessity.

YANKEE HOTELS AND TRANSPORTATION METHODS WANTED

It was authoritatively announced a few months ago that Mr. Louis Sherry of New York was to build a new and enormous extravaganza where the Walsingham House Hotel now stands. Mr. Sherry was interviewed and gave his ideas. But Lord Walsingham's statement that he had not sold the present hotel and had no idea of doing so rather cooled one's enthusiasm for Mr. Sherry's plan. Still there are other sites in London. He may still build. At any rate, when he promised as the chief new feature an enormous lobby or "lounge," he went to the very heart of the tourists' grievance, and also hit upon a thing which the English are ready to like, although they have never had the opportunity. An English hotel is not a lounging-place. The hall porter generally knows the guests by sight, and no stranger can walk into the place and use it as a free club. Such a spectacle as the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York is unknown in London. Of course it is frightfully vulgar, but Londoners have no monopoly of refinement, and if the Waldorf-Astoria were set down in Piccadilly they would like it immensely. The Hotel Cecil in the Strand tries to do that sort of thing, but unfortunately it has never managed to be really smart. Loungers in hotel corridors sounds like a doubtful source of profit. But they play billiards. They buy drinks at the bar, and they eat occasional meals in the restaurant. And since they go there largely to look at the guests of the hotel it follows that many people become guests in order to be looked at. So everything is grist that comes to the mill. There is place in London for several hotels run by Americans for the English. And the large restaurant with moderate prices and the bakery lunch are both promising investments.

The tourist complains of the means of transportation in London. So does the Londoner, even more loudly. Having one almost ideal line, the Central London Railway, familiarly known as the "Tuppenny Tube," he naturally wants no more. The "Tube" is certainly better than anything we have in America. First of all it is underground and, in consequence, is no disfigurement to the town. Second, it is comfortable and swift. You descend by lifts to cool, well-ventilated stations, with white-tiled walls and ceilings, and take frequent electric trains to your destination. Building more "Tubes" in London will be an admirable thing, but the American investor has no special advantage. As soon as they can secure the necessary franchises British capitalists will honeycomb London. Meanwhile the old underground railway, smoky and suffocating, still occupies the most desirable route through London. Now, thanks to American control, it is to be equipped with electricity. The delays under English management were ludicrous. Years after electric trains had been running on American elevated railways, and six months after the admirable trains of the Central London Railway had been started, the directors advertised "a special experimental electric train," running at intervals of half an hour between South Kensington and Earl's Court. Passengers were invited to take special tickets at an increased fare to see this wonder. That was almost two years ago, and the "experimental train" has long since ceased to run. And there is no electric traction on the main line.

TROLLEY CARS, STEAMBOATS AND "SHOW PLACES"

There is an enormous field for electric lines in the outlying districts of London. Trolley cars anywhere in the central districts are out of the question. But the suburban districts need them badly. A system radiating from Shepherd's Bush is already in operation, and with enormous success; but that serves only one of the many districts which need such tapping. Franchises are of course difficult to secure,

as our easy and efficient American system of buying aldermen and common councillors does not obtain as yet in England. Still the franchises will have to be granted some day, and if American capital is first in the field it stands an excellent chance for profitable investment.

The Thames steambot service, if efficiently conducted, would unquestionably be profitable. It is useless to go into details concerning the state of affairs at present; it must suffice to say that the service is utterly inefficient, and that, owing to difficulties between the Company and the London County Council, there is to be no service whatever during the coming Coronation summer. But if in the meantime Americans could acquire a controlling interest in the present company, and thoroughly reorganize the service, they would be able to make of it an enormously valuable property.

The tourist complains of the prices he pays at the theatres. So does the Londoner. There is no provision for people of moderate incomes who would like a good seat, reserved in advance, at a reasonable price. You must pay 10s. 6d. (\$2.624) for an orchestra stall. You can go in the balcony for 7s. 6d. (\$1.874), and at best this is a poor seat. If you like you can stand hours in a line outside, and, after paying 624 cents, be allowed to crowd into the wretched benches of the pit where your legs are cramped and a stranger's knees are firmly implanted upon the small of your back. However, from this place you get a good view of the stage, and this is the only place where a good view is combined with economy. Any one who will build a large and comfortable theatre in the heart of the fashionable theatrical region of the West End, give first-class performances with well-known and high-priced performers, and book stalls in advance for \$1.25 to \$1.50, will find that he could paint "House Full" over his entrance doors. There are cheap theatres in London, but they are in the suburbs. In the West End no attempt has ever been made to increase business by lowering prices. Yet there are plenty of English people who cannot afford a stall at half-a-guinea and who cannot endure the discomfort of a pit seat at half-a-crown. There have been from time to time rumors of continuous vaudeville in London, but nothing ever comes of it. Yet every reason that makes it a success in America exists in London. Indeed there are many more idle people who could be counted on during the afternoon hours, provided that the modest sum of two shillings (fifty cents) gave them a seat. And such prices in the evening would always crowd the house.

LONDON REALLY WANTS SUNDAY PAPERS!

London journalism, at least the newest and most successful kinds, is already for the most part edited and written by Americans. But there are opportunities for American capital. London as yet has no good Sunday paper. Good is meant in the sense of a big newspaper, containing much news and miscellaneous features of all sorts. There are plenty of Sunday papers, but they are all small and inferior sheets. Yet their combined circulations are large enough to prove conclusively that there is a field for a Sunday paper as it is understood in America. Why then, the American reader naturally asks, do not the big daily papers start Sunday editions? Two years ago both the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail" did; both discontinued the attempt after a few weeks' trial. The reason is interesting and curious. It was not that the circulation which the Sunday editions obtained was unsatisfactory. It was, indeed, flattering. But the circulation of the ordinary week-day editions began to drop. So many of the subscribers were on principle opposed to a Sunday paper that when they took their names off the subscription list of the daily paper the resultant loss more than counterbalanced the gain from the Sunday edition. The Sunday paper in London must apparently exist by itself. Hence the opportunity for the American investor. He has no need to compete with the great established dailies, but only with a few inconsiderable Sunday rivals. An American paper, the Sunday magazine we know so well, properly illustrated in black and colors, would be a revelation to the Londoner. And its balance-sheet would be a revelation to the proprietors of the present occupants of the field.

OPENING FOR CHICAGO "SANDBAGGERS" TOO

It is not enough for America to promote the sale of her products abroad. This alone will not turn the Star of Empire in its course, and send it on a conquering eastward journey across the Atlantic. We must export some of our ingenuity and our ceaseless energy as well. The above suggestions are merely the most obvious ways in which London needs the American investor. There are many other ways of making money. An Englishman who reads the American papers suggests that the man who will import a trained band of the best Chicago sandbag men and highway robbers and put them at work in the West End during the November fogs will soon rival in wealth any of the South African millionaires whose palaces adorn Park Lane. But there is probably no need for such enterprise until more congenial opportunities have been embraced.

As to methods employed, there is one great caution to be given to intruding "invaders." Your object is to get the Londoner's money, not to humble his pride. Do not announce to reporters that you are going to drive British capital out of the field, do not toss off lightly statements as to British stupidity and American smartness. These things sound very pretty in the newspapers at home, but they do not ingratiate you with the Londoner. He is even capable of resenting them to the extent of refusing you his patronage. Offer the Londoner something he wants, say nothing, and declare your dividends.

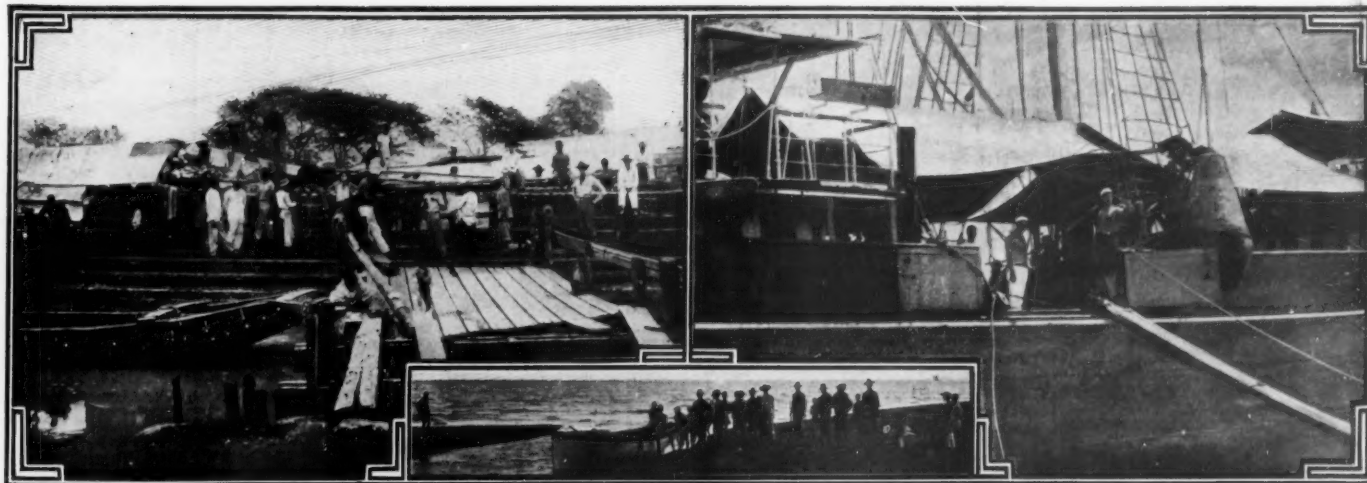
LORD CURZON'S TOUR THROUGH INDIA



LORD CURZON, Viceroy and Governor-General of India since 1898, accompanied by the Vicereine, Lady Curzon, his American wife, has been making a grand tour of state throughout the Indian Empire, including Burmah. His

reception in the chief towns and communities of these "350,000,000 human beings given into the guidance, governance and control of England," was generally cordial and enthusiastic. This picture was taken in the town of Karachi.

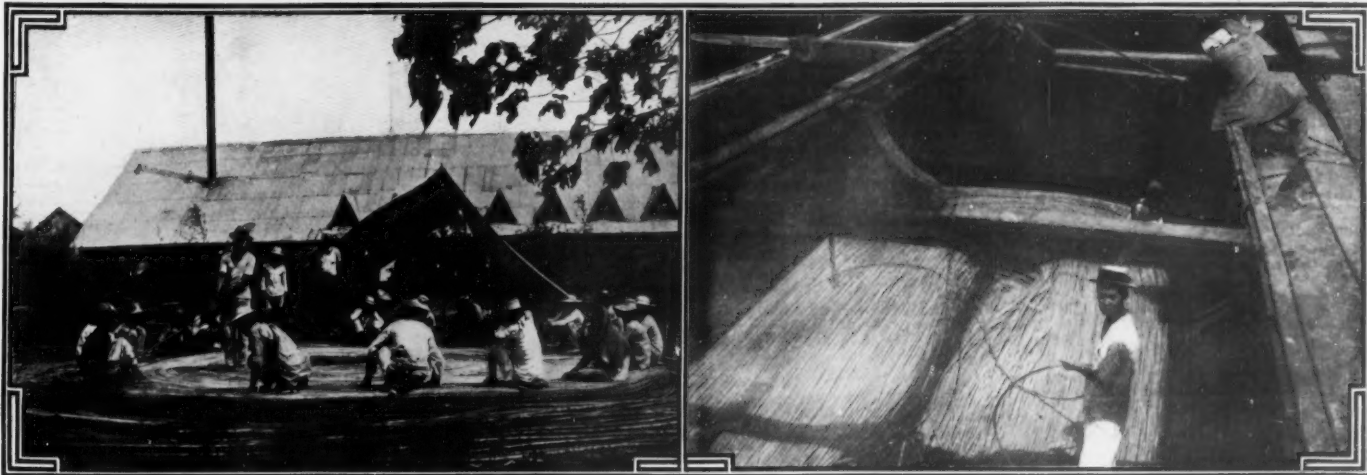
CABLE-LAYING IN THE PHILIPPINES



LOADING THE CABLE-SHIP

LANDING A SHORE END

CABLE-SHIP "ROMULUS"



REELING THE CABLE AT MANILA

THE CABLE ON A BARGE READY FOR LAYING

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, PRESIDENT

STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31, 1901
According to the Standard of the Insurance
Department of the State of New York

INCOME	
Received for Premiums	\$51,416,797.23
From all other sources	11,177,917.78
	\$62,594,715.01
DISBURSEMENTS	
To Policy-holders for Claims by Death	\$17,344,025.10
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.	11,323,646.77
For all other accounts	13,772,950.60
	\$42,440,622.47

ASSETS	
United States Bonds and other Securities	\$198,062,981.24
First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	\$1,561,209.88
Loans on Bonds and other Securities	10,638,000.00
Loans on Company's own Policies	11,319,067.23
Real Estate: Company's Office Buildings in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney and Mexico, and other Real Estate	27,342,442.44
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	16,746,894.46
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc.	6,964,376.42
	\$352,838,971.67

LIABILITIES	
Policies Reserves, etc.	\$289,652,388.84
Contingent Guarantee Fund	60,706,582.53
Available for Authorized Dividends	2,480,000.00
	\$352,838,971.67

Insurance and Annuities in force \$1,243,503,101.11

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department.
CHARLES A. FELLNER, Auditor

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-President

WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager
ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President
FREDERICK CROMWELL, Treasurer
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ARE YOU SHORT?
Gilbert's Heel Cushions
"Don't lose the shoe."
Increase Height, Area the Instep, Make Better Fitting shoes. Remedy for all ailments caused by shoe pressure. Simply placed in the heel, felt down. Don't require surgery. 1 1/2 in., 2 1/2 in., 3 1/2 in., 4 1/2 in., 5 1/2 in., 6 1/2 in., 7 1/2 in., 8 1/2 in., 9 1/2 in., 10 1/2 in., 11 1/2 in., 12 1/2 in., 13 1/2 in., 14 1/2 in., 15 1/2 in., 16 1/2 in., 17 1/2 in., 18 1/2 in., 19 1/2 in., 20 1/2 in., 21 1/2 in., 22 1/2 in., 23 1/2 in., 24 1/2 in., 25 1/2 in., 26 1/2 in., 27 1/2 in., 28 1/2 in., 29 1/2 in., 30 1/2 in., 31 1/2 in., 32 1/2 in., 33 1/2 in., 34 1/2 in., 35 1/2 in., 36 1/2 in., 37 1/2 in., 38 1/2 in., 39 1/2 in., 40 1/2 in., 41 1/2 in., 42 1/2 in., 43 1/2 in., 44 1/2 in., 45 1/2 in., 46 1/2 in., 47 1/2 in., 48 1/2 in., 49 1/2 in., 50 1/2 in., 51 1/2 in., 52 1/2 in., 53 1/2 in., 54 1/2 in., 55 1/2 in., 56 1/2 in., 57 1/2 in., 58 1/2 in., 59 1/2 in., 60 1/2 in., 61 1/2 in., 62 1/2 in., 63 1/2 in., 64 1/2 in., 65 1/2 in., 66 1/2 in., 67 1/2 in., 68 1/2 in., 69 1/2 in., 70 1/2 in., 71 1/2 in., 72 1/2 in., 73 1/2 in., 74 1/2 in., 75 1/2 in., 76 1/2 in., 77 1/2 in., 78 1/2 in., 79 1/2 in., 80 1/2 in., 81 1/2 in., 82 1/2 in., 83 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LOOKING OUT OVER THE PACIFIC FROM THE CITY OF PANAMA—THE OLDEST CITY ON THE PACIFIC COAST, AND THE WESTERN TERMINUS OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE FIGHT FOR THE ISTHMIAN OF PANAMA

By EDWIN EMERSON, JR.
Special Correspondent of Collier's Weekly

NOW THAT the resumption of the isthmian canal project once more has drawn the eyes of the world to Panama, the narrow strip of jungle dividing North

HOW TO PAINT A HOUSE CHEAP

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desirable in the cosy cottage home or the elegant mansion. To meet the needs of the small purse and at the same time give the rich, lasting, protecting effect of a first-class paint caused the manufacture of Carrara Paint, and it is the best paint for house, barn or fence; for interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or tile and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks; it does not fade; it outlasts the best white lead or any mixed paint and it covers so much more surface to the gallon that it is cheaper in the first costs than most cheap paints. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint.

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Chorrera and find out just what they were really doing there. It meant a two days' trip by canoe and on foot. As it turned out, there were only a few hundred ragged insurgents subsisting in apparent peace and contentment on a banana plantation. Like most South American peons, they carried vicious looking cane knives, but otherwise appeared almost unarmed. Hearing no more alarming news from Chorrera, Commander Sargent felt justified in taking the *Machias* up the coast.

Several months later, it so happened that I discussed the possibilities of the isthmus with Uribe Uribe, then in Venezuela. He predicted that the next telling stroke of the revolution would be delivered at Panama.

"Where will the men come from?" I asked.

"From Chorrera."

I permitted myself to smile, and told Uribe Uribe what I knew of Chorrera.

"Wait and you will see," said Uribe Uribe. At that very time one of his emissaries was on the way to New York advising the revolutionary junta there to send their next shipment of cartridges not to him, but to the little camp at Chorrera. From Tumaco on the Pacific side Uribe Uribe's cousin, together with Herrera, was preparing to take a naval expedition to the same point.

THE CAPTURE OF COLON

The Colombian Government likewise must have had some disquieting advice from the isthmus, for General Alban suddenly gave up his expedition against the rebels in the south and betook himself to Panama. He gathered a couple of hundred men to fall upon Chorrera. It was then that the unexpected happened. Lest the valuable little base of Chorrera should be prematurely lost before the mine could be sprung, Generals Patino and Barrera with one hundred and fifty men were ordered to make a diversion by attacking the almost defenceless town of Colon, on the other side of the isthmus. The exploit succeeded beyond expectation. Patino's handful of men ambushed the daily trans-isthmian train midway at Las Cascades and, cutting all telegraphic connection, rode on the train almost into Colon. Debarking at the outskirts, in the early evening they entered the open town while the town-stalk and soldiers were still loitering around the railroad station. Patino was killed in the first random exchange of shots, but his second in command, Barrera, succeeded in rushing the police station, military court and town hall.

Unable to hold Colon, as they were, the Liberals would have gained little by this brilliant exploit had it not compelled General Alban with his government troops to turn back from the expedition against Chorrera. Reaching Panama by forced marches, he called out what was left of the garrison and took his troops across the isthmus. At Barbaecos, where a long iron bridge crosses the Chagres River, the insurgents had taken a stand on the surrounding hillsides, from which they could pour an enfilading fire down on the bridge. Some American naval officers who saw the fight from the railroad station afterward told me that Alban's capture of Barbaecos Bridge was something to brag of. While rushing the insurgents' trenches in front of the bridge his horse was shot under him and flung him headlong into a trench.

ALBAN'S LAST FIGHT

Meanwhile the Liberals got two gunboats into the Bay of Panama. The better of these, *El Almirante Padilla*, mounting eight 6-pounders and four Gatlings, commanded by Ramirez Uribe, was a sufficiently formidable affair to prompt Alban to immediate action. He seized the Chilean steamer *Lautaro*, chartered two others, and tried to convert all three into gunboats by mounting all his available artillery on them. Through the exchange of some prisoners the Liberals learned what was going on and determined to attack before the government's vessels could be got ready.

Having repaired their ships so that they should not be instantly recognized, the Liberals slipped into Panama Harbor early on the morning of January 21 and moved up to the government wharf. The *Padilla* got next to the *Lautaro* and opened fire on her at close range. The *Lautaro's* Chilean crew deserted, General Alban, seeing this, rushed on board with some of his soldiers. He was killed by a rifle shot as soon as he showed himself on the quarter-deck. The ship was already on fire when this happened and presently began to sink. The Colombian soldiers, in turn, deserted the *Lautaro*. She sank within an hour after General Alban's death.

Moving off, the *Padilla* got within range of the Panama shore batteries and was driven off by a few well-directed shots. Meanwhile the government vessel *Chiquito* had cut off the insurgent gunboats *Darien* and *Gaidan* from the *Padilla* and engaged all three vessels. One of her shots put the *Darien* out of action so she had to be beached. The little *Gaidan*, too, suffered severely, but her retreat was covered by the *Padilla*, which silenced the *Chiquito's* rapid-firers with her heaviest guns. As the Liberal gunboats were steaming out of the bay they encountered the Panama Canal Company's steamer *Boyaca*, just chartered by the Colombian Government as a troopship, but she outsteamed them and escaped into Panama.

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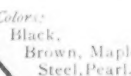
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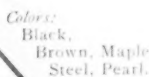
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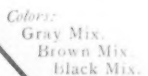
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Before advertising this stock for public subscription we wish to appoint a man or a firm in all the principal cities and towns to represent us.

It should be understood that we are not seeking canvassers. The work of the local managers will be confined—unless they wish to do some canvassing on their own account—to handling inquiries in their locality.

The duties of our local managers will be to call or send a representative to call upon the writers of those letters of inquiry, and to lay before them the facts and information for which they have asked.

It will be seen at once that this is not only a legitimate but a dignified position, and we can assure interested parties that **we will make it an extremely profitable one as well.**

It should be borne in mind that this is not a small catch-penny scheme, but one of the greatest and most comprehensive mining enterprises in America to-day.

It should further be understood that we are not seeking cheap men. We want the best men to be had. Men who are capable of earning \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year. We want men of good reputation, gentlemanly address, wide acquaintance and most undisputed reliability.

To those who give us satisfactory references we can offer a satisfactory position. We can offer a good income to those who can give even a small portion of their time to our business.

Prompt application should be made as we are anxious to make all appointments as early as possible.

Write at once for full information concerning our proposition.

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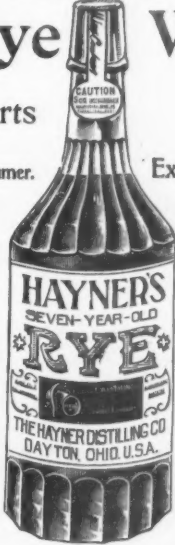
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Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

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We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for \$3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your \$3.20.



Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using Hayner's Whiskey, which is an evidence of true merit. We give you absolutely pure Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for \$3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than \$5.00.

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The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. has issued a beautiful Calendar in six sheets 12x14 inches, each sheet having a ten color picture of a popular actress—reproductions of water colors by Leon Moran. The original paintings are owned by and the Calendars are issued under the Railway Company's copyright. A limited edition will be sold at 25 cents per calendar of six sheets. Will be mailed on receipt of price.

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Spent money well. "Nothing on earth like Spencer." For a short time to reduce stock, limited number of best shooting guns in the world will be offered. Receipt of \$5.00 gun will be sent C. O. D. Balance \$10.50 and expressage. Full examination allowed. Made of best forged steel. Finest twist barrel. Double extractors. Model 1900 take down. Handsome gun. Used by the U.S. Army, expressage, and over 20,000 sportsmen. Six shots less than three seconds. F. BARNERMAN, 579 Broadway, New York.



THE OLD WAY

SINCE the days of Tubal Cain, up to a few years ago, it was necessary to produce the strongest parts of metal work by hammering. In the olden days the heated metal was laid on one flat stone and hammered with another, or with a primitive sledge. The flat stone developed by slow stages into a block of metal, at first square and unhandy, but as time passed and men developed ingenuity, the block grew a nose and became an anvil, by means of which the blacksmiths of old shaped curved articles. They fashioned horse shoes, linked chain armor and welded blades. From the old-time armorer, the blacksmiths, and other workers of metal, whose sturdy blows rang music from the anvil, is descended the ponderous trip-hammer—ponderous, yet so delicately adjusted that a blow can be struck as light as air, and one so mighty that a block of granite is crushed to powder. Invention has succeeded invention until the rude flat stone has developed into a die carefully and laboriously cut and shaped by hand, into which the glowing metal is forced, not by the sinewy arm of a modern Tubal Cain, but by the power of steam, through tendons of steel or by the hydraulic pressure of water squeezing the metal into shape. All are modifications of the old brawny arm and skilful hammering method. Slow, expensive, and subject to ruinous misplaced blows and defective machinery, it is a process that is still retained only because none better has been discovered. Even with the most modern machinery, with the aid of wonderful trip-hammers, of powerful hydraulic presses that mould metal as a sculptor models clay, the process is costly and slow, the machines, enormous or delicate, and must be adjusted, whether one or fifty pieces are to be produced. The die must be cut with the finest skill by hand out of steel as hard as flint. And after all this the article must often be tempered, annealed or planed before it is ready for use. Such is the old process of steel production—the process of Tubal Cain, grandson of Methuselah, and his descendants.

AND THE NEW

The new steel process is a short cut to the result wanted. From the enormous melting furnace to the finished article is but one step by the Jupiter Steel process. Scarcely five years ago two metallurgists discovered a method by which scrap steel (discarded machinery, old boiler plates, broken crank shafts and the like), melted and mixed with certain ingredients and poured into a simple mould of special sand, produced steel equal, in strength and temper, to forgings vastly more expensive. By this means old scrap steel of little value is transformed into tools capable of holding the finest edge, or into immense castings of the greatest strength and toughest fibre. Like all great and successful inventions its simplicity makes it profitable. All the time-wasting, expensive processes of forging, tempering and annealing are avoided. Carefully measured ingredients are introduced into the boiling mass of steel scrap and the finished cast will have all the qualities of the best tool steel or the forged and turned engine crank, as you wish. The secret lies in the mixture which the modern alchemists, Messrs. Whall and Lundin, have discovered, and the United States Steel Company owns the patents thereon, both in this and twenty-three foreign countries.

The public is slow to take advantage of a revolutionary invention, but once its efficiency is proved it rushes to profit by it—namely the trolley and the telephone.

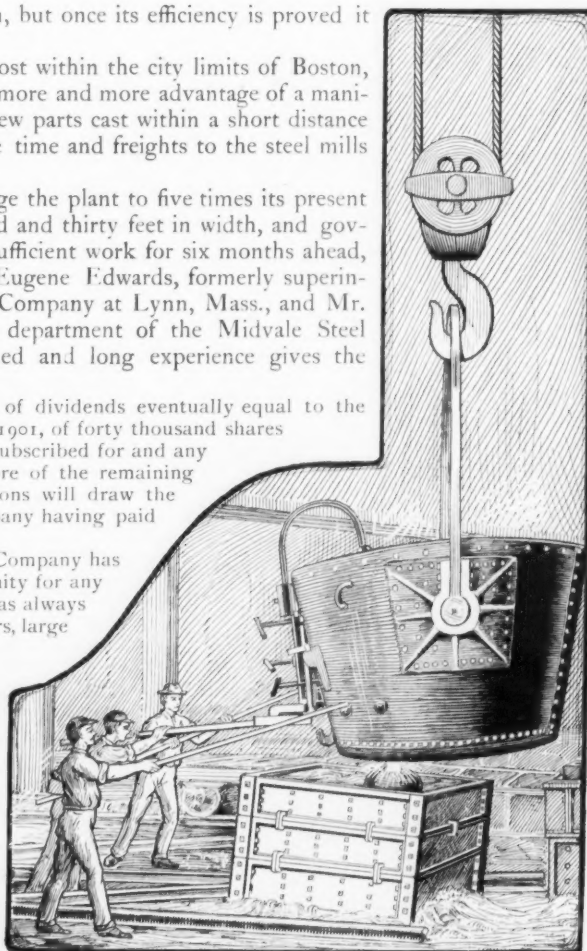
The plant of the United States Steel Company is at Everett, almost within the city limits of Boston, in the very heart of the manufacturers of New England who are taking more and more advantage of a manifestly good opportunity to exchange their broken steel machinery for new parts cast within a short distance of their doors. Not only is the cost of the parts reduced, but valuable time and freights to the steel mills of Pennsylvania are saved.

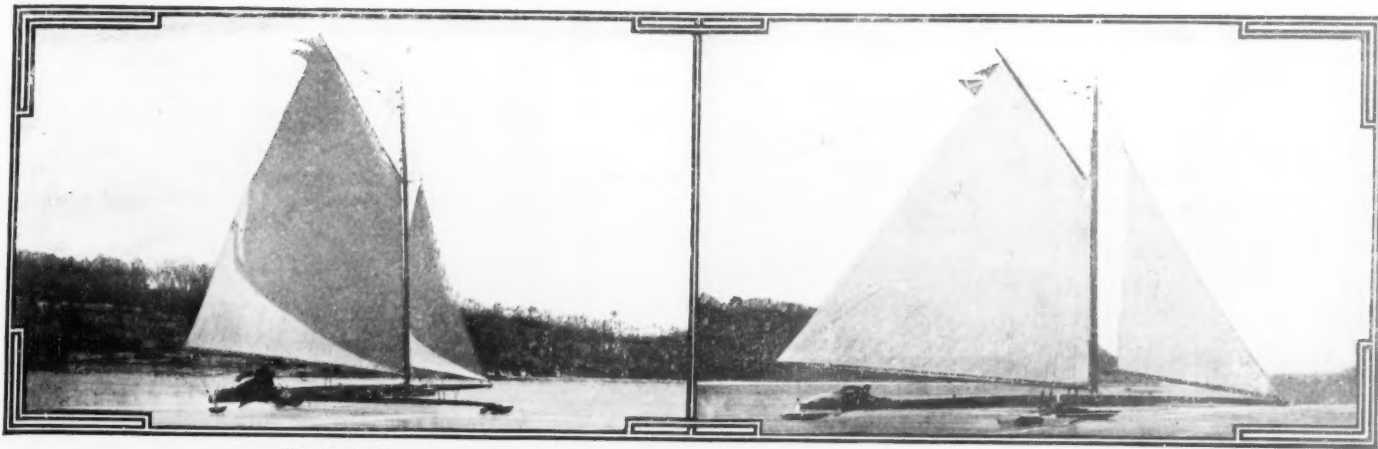
So popular has Jupiter Steel become, that it is necessary to enlarge the plant to five times its present capacity, the main building being two hundred feet long by one hundred and thirty feet in width, and government work and local orders have multiplied until there is on hand sufficient work for six months ahead, of the most profitable description. The works are in charge of Mr. Eugene Edwards, formerly superintendent of the steel casting plant of the well-known General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., and Mr. Benjamin A. Franklin, until recently superintendent of the steel casting department of the Midvale Steel Company of Pennsylvania (valued at \$20,000,000). Their combined and long experience gives the Company the advantage of a rare combination of expert talent.

The foreign patents, now being negotiated, show conclusively a source of dividends eventually equal to the entire capitalization of the Company. Of their recent offering, in December, 1901, of forty thousand shares at par **\$5.00 Per Share**, over twenty-three thousand shares have been subscribed for and any intending investors should take prompt action if they desire to take any more of the remaining stock at the same price, full paid and non-assessable. All accepted subscriptions will draw the full regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable April 28, 1902, the Company having paid regular **12 per cent. per annum** dividends since December, 1899.

We desire to call the attention of those interested to the fact that this Company has **no bonds or preferred stock**, and that there is, therefore, no opportunity for any interests combining and "freezing out" smaller stockholders. The Company has always been conducted from the standpoint of obtaining the confidence of stockholders, large and small, for that policy will certainly bear best fruits in the long run. Also that there are in the treasury two hundred and ten thousand shares of stock, and that the Company owns seventy-four acres of good manufacturing land, finely located and having unexcelled railroad and water facilities. The Company's officers are not stock brokers or promoters,—just plain business men engaged in establishing what is destined to become a large and profitable New England industry, in which they invite you to participate. Upon request, they will be pleased to send a full prospectus of the Company, together with photographs and a record of what has been accomplished in the past two years, and such information as an investor may desire, and bank reference, if required. Preference will be given to subscriptions in the order of their receipt.

Make all checks, drafts or money orders payable to
THE UNITED STATES STEEL CO.
 171 Oliver Street Boston, Mass.





"JACK FROST" "ICEICLE"
THE RACE FOR THE ICE YACHT CHALLENGE PENNANT OF AMERICA



SPORTS of the AMATEUR

Edited by Walter Camp



ICE YACHT IN A CRACK

OF THE races sailed for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America the second, between *Sand* and *Dreadnought* of the Shrewsbury and *Iceicle* and *Jack Frost* of the Hudson River Club, was particularly interesting and exciting. *Jack Frost* won in 53 minutes 24 seconds, with *Iceicle* second and *Dreadnought* third, *Sand* having broken through the ice, although she was behind when the accident happened. The unfortunate boat was on the starboard tack, heading toward the west shore, and had covered over seventeen miles when there appeared ahead of her a bad crack in the ice. Her sailing master knew that at the speed he was going to turn to one side meant to smash his rigging, and he tried to jump the crack. The runners cleared the track, although it was a wide one, but the rudder went under the ice and snapped the yacht to a standstill; then the wind crowded her over until the two men in the cockpit crawled out on to the ice.

PRINCETON 3 BROWN 0

The Princeton-Brown hockey match on the 13th, at St. Nicholas Rink, proved less satisfactory than had been expected. Neither of the teams seemed at its best, and the audience, which had been brought up on hockey of a higher class, was prepared to criticize it pretty strongly. The Princeton team did not play as well as in its earlier games of this season, and Brown was certainly not nearly as clever as last year. The first half dragged through with one goal scored by Princeton, amid some rough work, two players having been sent to the bench. In the second half Princeton added two more goals, and although the Brown men succeeded in attacking Princeton's goal vigorously once or twice, the Princeton goal-tend was clever enough to stop everything that came his way.

CRESCENT 9 BROOKLYN SKATING CLUB 2

The Crescent Athletic Club defeated the Brooklyn Skating Club in the Clermont Avenue Rink, February 11, by a score of 9 goals to 2. It was thoroughly understood before the game was commenced that the Brooklyn Skating Club players were not in the class with the Crescents and the result was a foregone conclusion. For all that, there were times when the Skating Club was distinctly good, and, thanks to R. Lamontagne and D. Kennedy, the Skating Club secured two goals during the evening's play. One was made on a beautiful dodging run by Kennedy, who took the puck up the rink and passed it neatly to R. Lamontagne, who shot the goal. The other goal was secured by a double pass, Kennedy carrying the puck up and sending it to Lamontagne, who got it back to Kennedy, and the latter drove it through. For the Crescents, Liffiton as usual was accurate and swift, and was well aided by the other forwards, Wall, Dobby and Kennedy.

YALE 4 HARVARD 3

By all odds the most interesting of the Intercollegiate Hockey Championship series was the match played between Yale and Harvard at the St. Nicholas Rink, Saturday evening, February 15. A fine crowd assembled to see the two old rivals in their first contest of the year. Over two thousand people lined the sides of the rink and applauded the good plays. Nor, it must be said, did they avert their faces when, in the second half, the game became rather rough, the cover-point of the Harvard team being the most frequent offender, Yale, clever and fast, started with a rush that carried the Harvard players off their feet, so that during the first few minutes the Harvard forwards seemed fatally slow on their skates, although their play later in the game showed them really good skaters. The team play of Yale kept the puck almost constantly in her possession, but Winsor, who was a tower of strength for Harvard, aided by the desperate playing of Manning and Carr, repeatedly saved Harvard. But the passing of the Yale team was too good to be stalled off, and ten minutes after play started the Blues scored through a pretty pass of Stoddard's to Iman, who shot the goal. Not long after Snow of Yale shot the puck out of a scrimmage straight into Harvard's goal. Once more Yale forced the play down into Harvard's goal, when suddenly Winsor, who is always dangerous, shot out of the scrimmage and, aided by Pruyn, carried the rubber down toward the Yale goal. Stoddard was ready and secured the puck ten yards out of the

Yale goal. But in his eagerness he overskated the puck, and Pruyn, picking it up, passed to Winsor, who shot it into the Yale net, scoring Harvard's first goal. At this suggestion that she must work to win, Yale came back strong and soon Snow shot Yale's third goal, and the first half ended with the score 3 to 1 against Harvard.

At the opening of the second half Yale added still another goal, this time by especially clever team play and a nice lift by Snow from the extreme left side. Then followed some great stopping by Manning to Harvard's goal that seemed to rest upon his team and put new life into it, for it suddenly began to put Yale on the defensive, an attitude that had up to that time been practically monopolized by the Cambridge team. The puck was speedily placed in Yale territory and after some smashing work a pass by Pruyn to Rumsey out of a scrimmage gave the latter a chance of which he instantly availed himself by scoring Harvard's second goal. A few minutes later Pruyn got through the Yale defence with another, but that was the end of scoring by either side. The game was a hard one, and at times rough, Penhallow, Harvard's cover-point, being finally put off by the referee for tripping Snow. Winsor put up the best game for Harvard, although Penhallow and Pruyn both did excellent work and Manning at goal responded in the most approved fashion when the emergency came. For Yale the team work during the early part of the game, and until the players lost their speed through the fast aggressive response of Harvard toward the close of the game, was the best thus far shown in any of the college contests and compared favorably with the work of the best of the athletic club members, even those who learned their game in Canada. Stoddard and Iman did excellently together, Snow was very accurate, and Hitchcock strong and sturdy on defence.

AMATEUR HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

The defeat of the New York Athletic Club team by St. Nicholas gave a lead to the Hockey Club and the Crescents that made the hockey championship an open affair. The standing of the various teams February 15 found a tie for first place between the Crescents and the Hockey Club with four games won and one lost by each, New York Athletic Club was third with three won and two lost, St. Nicholas fourth with two won and three lost, while the Brooklyn Skating Club has lost all of its six games played.

CURLING

In the curling at Van Cortlandt Lake, February 13, Yonkers defeated Caledonia 35 to 27, while Van Cortlandt, with Pratt and Frazier as skips, had an easy time with St. Andrews under the leadership of Hamilton and Leslie, winning with a total of both rinks of 48 to 19.

SKATING RACES

The skating races at the Clermont Avenue Rink on February 15 resulted in some good contests and fast time. The mile handicap, Class A, was won by Chadlin with 100 yards start, B. Smith with a like handicap taking second place; both of these men, together with Mulligan on the 90-yard mark, getting home ahead of the cracks Sarony and Swan. The time was 3 minutes 4 seconds. In the Class B mile handicap Travis, with 90 yards, got home first in 3 minutes 72 seconds. In the half-mile school race H. See won with McKee second, Plupard third.

INTERNATIONAL POLO

Practice matches have been arranged for our polo team in preparation for the international contests, the first of which takes place at Hurlingham on May 31 and the second on June 2. The third match, if one prove necessary, will probably be played on the following day. The Americans will begin playing matches early in May, the first at Ranelagh on the 3d, another at Hurlingham on the 8th, and they have entered a tournament at Roehampton from the 12th to the 17th. More matches will be played at Hurlingham from the 21st to the 24th, and another preliminary at Ranelagh on the 26th. The ponies are now getting acclimatized and, save for the ever-present chance of injury in practice, should be well toughened up by the work, as above noted, in early May.

These preliminary practice matches will be a most excellent thing for our players in acclimating them to English meth-

ods, which are somewhat different from our own, especially in the fact that an opponent is allowed to hook his adversary's stick. It is a foul in this country, but it is needless to say that for all that most of the hardened spectators of polo here have seen it done, and most of the players know what it looks like and what it feels like.

INTER-UNIVERSITY GYM-NASTICS

The varsity gymnastic exhibition given by representative teams from Yale, Princeton and New York universities at the Gymnasium on University Heights was well attended and as an exhibition was fairly good. The teams were not as well rounded out as one or two of those that represented the universities in some of the previous contests in New York, but Berry of New York University, Albin of Yale, and Savage of Princeton were well worth looking at.

CORNELL FENCERS DEFEAT COLUMBIA

The fencing match between Cornell and Columbia at Ithaca was all one-sided. The only two bouts won by Columbia were those by Clark and Lawrence. In fact, Clark was by all odds the best man on the visiting team. The home team won seven of the nine bouts, and its form was considerably above that of the visitors. The event was evidently popular, for over one thousand people were on hand to enjoy it. Blount of Cornell did very good work throughout and showed a commendable finish.

LOSS OF NASH TO COLUMBIA

The loss of Nash of Columbia's crew, the man who rowed No. 5 last year at Poughkeepsie and whose work has always been regarded as exceptionally good, will be felt not a little in the boat this year. His withdrawal came upon consideration of the committee consisting of Professor Durand of Cornell, Mr. Bangs of Columbia and Mr. Reath of Pennsylvania. It was found that Nash was a point winner against Cornell when as a freshman he was a member of the Columbia track team. The stewards of the Poughkeepsie regatta also introduced a new rule for eligibility for second varsity crews, rendering ineligible a man who has rowed in a varsity crew, varsity four or Henley crew.

CHANGE IN BASEBALL COACH AT HARVARD

Nichols, one of the best of Harvard's earlier ball players, and a man who has done exceptional work in coaching Harvard nines for the last two or three years, has given place to Galbraith, who was short-stop for Harvard some three years ago. Galbraith has been appointed head coach, and will take charge of the nine during the spring. He has been teaching at a school in Pennsylvania and has been very successful with the boys there.

CORNELL'S BALL NINE

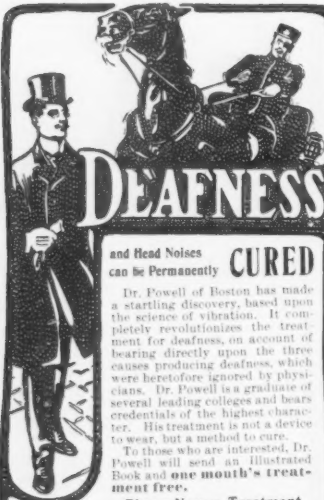
Cornell's baseball nine promises to do more extended playing than any nine turned out at Ithaca in years. The schedule is a long one and extends from March 28 to June 17, including three games with Michigan, as well as matches with Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Brown, and Williams.

4 MILES OR 3 MILES

A man who rowed in several of the Harvard-Yale races at New London, and who has since taken at times a most active interest in boating affairs, writes me of Harvard and Yale rowing and the particular point of the lately discussed question of shortening the four mile race to three miles. At the conclusion of his letter he sums up the matter as follows:

"To sum up again the distance controversy. Our crews which have represented most perfectly the ideals of our style of rowing (essentially the English) have made records, which have been kept in the log, that are as fast in the fourth mile as in the first and in no mile are slower than the fastest records of crews rowing 'any old style' for one mile or two or three miles only. And the four miles have been found by us and the English approximately the average limit of endurance. Beyond that a man's heart has acute dilatation; in other words, he faints. When evolution has forced the same style of rowing on all then four miles is the race. By sticking to four miles we hasten evolution of the best."

WALTER CAMP.



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and Head Noises
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Dr. Powell of Boston has made a startling discovery, based upon the science of vibration. It completely revolutionizes the treatment for deafness on account of bearing directly upon the three causes producing deafness, which were heretofore ignored by physicians. Dr. Powell is a graduate of several leading colleges and bears credentials of the highest character. His treatment is not a device to wear, but a method to cure. To those who are interested, Dr. Powell will send an illustrated Book and one month's treatment free.


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(Picture of the Free Trial Plan)



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Behold The Hen Doth Lay An Egg.

Her part of the work is done, then we take care of that egg with the **Successful Incubators and Brooders**, turn it into a strong, vigorous, bread-winning chicken, that will work for a living around the farm yard. Here's something new in catalogues—5 different editions, in 5 different languages. English edition sent for 4 cents; others free. Covers the poultry question like a blanket.

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grow immense quantities of the best SEED, PLANTS, SHRUBS, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, the rarest and choicest in this country, and are—quarter of the gardens in certified to a free selection once a year. Every lover of Rare and Choice seeds and Plants will be interested and want to become a member. Send 2-cent stamp for our new BOOK telling all about these great Botanical gardens and how to become a member.

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CURIOUS STORIES OF TURF PLUNGERS

By WILFRED POND

MOST VISITORS to the metropolis have witnessed the maelstrom of the Stock Exchange where hundreds of thousands of dollars change hands between the rising and the setting of a sun, but there are comparatively few who have witnessed the duplicate performance of the plungers of the race track. The one takes place in the city; the gallery is open to all. The men risking money in large amounts are a more or less excited and noisy gathering, which includes few who are not heart and soul in the quest! The other takes place in the country, within a parklike inclosure. It lasts less than twenty minutes at a time, and, strange to say, those who are placing the most money are the most quiet, the most unobtrusive of the five to thirty thousand mob, of which not five per cent are what may be termed heavy operators. Except for the more or less quick grading down of the odds against the horse being played, there is no trace that a heavy plunge is in order.

HOW THE DWYERS "BURNED UP MONEY"

One of the most picturesque figures on the turf of this country was, and is, Michael Dwyer, who, with his brother Phil Dwyer, established the Brooklyn Jockey Club, the popular Brooklyn Handicap, and owned such magnificent American horses as the peerless Hanover and many others. "Mike" Dwyer, as he was familiarly called, was conspicuous for two kinds of betting, the principal of which was to enter a horse worth \$50,000 in a selling race, practically offering him for sale at \$2,000, more or less, letting him meet a number of inferior horses, and then placing large amounts of money in the ring, betting that this valuable horse would win, frequently putting up \$10,000 to win \$1,000, and, if any one bid on his horse when offered for sale, outbidding him and retaining it in his stable. His most sensational wagers were on Hanover, when he was winning everything before him. July 30, 1887, the price against Hanover in the Raritan Stakes at Monmouth Park was 1 to 12, and Mr. Dwyer sent in \$12,000 to win \$1,000. When the race started, Laggard, at 12 to 1, shot out in the lead, ridden by a comparatively unknown jockey named McCarthy, and while the crowd stood callously waiting for the moment when the apparently unbeatable Hanover should overhaul Laggard and beat him home, it was suddenly seen that McLaughlin was what is termed "shaking up" the Dwyer candidate. In other words, urging him to go faster. The next second a wild howl of surprise swept through the enormous grandstand, for it was plain that Hanover was beaten, and Laggard won by six lengths. The scene resembled a lunatic asylum let loose. That strange human feeling of delight at the overthrow of a popular idol caused the mob, who had not risked a cent on the result, to cheer themselves hoarse for Laggard, to such an extent that the horse was frightened seriously and shook like a leaf in the wind with fear until led away.

THE GRANDEST RACE THE WORLD EVER SAW

Time passed; Hanover was carefully handled, raced again, won several minor races, and the Champion, and, when entered for the Omnibus Stakes, worth \$10,000—in those days the richest bet one in the country—run August 20, Mr. Dwyer thought the time ripe to get back that lost \$12,000. Laggard was again a competitor, but at ten pounds less advantage than at their last meeting, and Hanover was quoted at 1 to 2, eventually closing at 1 to 3, Mr. Dwyer sending \$55,000 into the ring, betting that Hanover would win. Just think of it—wagering \$55,000 that his horse would not fall down, be knocked down, and all the mishaps which might befall a horse in a race, and that, in addition, he would win! It was one of the grandest races ever seen in the world. Laggard again went off in the lead, but a hundred yards from the finish he was caught by both Hanover and Firenze, and, without gaining or losing a hand's breadth, the three magnificent animals thundered to the finish, point amid the wildest enthusiasm. Think for a moment of what was passing in Plunger Dwyer's breast! Hayward was riding Laggard instead of McCarthy, and the veteran jockey worked like a demon to keep the head of his horse in front. McLaughlin, the finest rider this country ever saw, was urging Hanover with whip and spur. Garrison, the strongest finisher in the world, was at work on Firenze, but was handicapped by a felon on his finger which made him drop his whip at a critical moment, and lost that handsome mare the race. Scarcely to be separated by the inexperienced eye, the three flashed past the judges, and again Laggard won, this time by an eyelash, Firenze second, but half a head in front of Hanover. This time there was no

enthusiasm, no hysteric scene. Every one knew of the big Dwyer wager, and every one seemed stunned. From that day the star of Michael Dwyer set, and in a few years he had practically lost everything. It was only last season that he began to see daylight, and this year it is promised that his familiar "white jacket and cap, gold tassel," will again be seen on the metropolitan tracks.

THE WAR OF THE BOOKMAKERS

Another phenomenon was Riley Grannan, a bell boy in a Western hotel, who saved a few hundred dollars and, in a few months of furious play at New Orleans, won \$200,000. He then came North with the avowed intention of "breaking Mike Dwyer," and in the famous Domino-Henry of Navarre special race furnished an experience never equalled. This was in 1893. Just before the race a thin, pale-faced, beardless youth mounted a bookmaker's stand, and, calling for silence, said to the twenty thousand people present, "I am here to bet some money on Navarre and will be glad to accommodate the gentlemen who fancy Domino."

All over the ring Domino was 3 to 5. He made it 4 to 5, declining to take any bets about Navarre. For fifteen minutes the figures faced the crowd. The veteran bookmaker, Ike Thompson, wagered \$5,000 on Domino. Then Michael Dwyer sent in \$10,000, and Grannan sent a polite query as to whether he had any more! Thompson turned in another \$5,000; Dwyer another \$10,000, James R. Keene, the owner of Domino, bet \$10,000, with many other large bets, and those at \$500 by the score, nothing less than \$100 being considered. The entire ring ceased business and watched the extraordinary spectacle of a youth bucking the entire Eastern millionaire contingent until they would bet no more. General opinion was that Domino would "smother the chestnut." Finally, no more money came. Grannan said, "What do you think of them? They won't bet me!" For, something never heard of before, one man had bet the millionaire owners to a standstill on their own proposition. Then he went to the lawn, followed by the crowd, and, apparently without a tremor, saw those two fine animals fight neck and neck down the stretch to the finish. The low-running, lithe, wolf-like Navarre, speeding beside the matchless, frictionless stride of the mighty Domino, who for once met his equal but not his superior; for, neither able to gain an inch, and a cyclone of yells, cheers, laughter, and general hysteria, the judges decided it was the finest dead heat ever run on any track in the world.

\$1,000,000 IN FIVE YEARS—THEN RUIN

Then, without a smile, Grannan went back to his box to pay out. The rule in a dead heat is a division of the ticket. So wherever \$100 had been wagered the ticket read "\$80 to \$100"; thus, added together, was \$180, which, halved, was \$90. This was paid back to the Domino man who had bet \$100 his pet would win, and so, on the enormous sum turned in to Grannan, he made a clear ten per cent profit, and is said to have won \$12,400 on the race, this being the heaviest bet ever made in this country. Grannan also won \$70,000 on Lazzarone, and \$50,000 on One I Love; at the Sheephead meeting of 1897 he won \$60,000, and later won \$40,000 from Al Smith at faro. Then he lost all; but at the fall meeting at Morris Park won \$32,500 on a capital of \$82, going to England and winning about \$100,000. He thus made nearly \$1,000,000 in five years. Last year he had lost all, including his health, and little was heard of him.

Still another famous plunge was that of John J. McCafferty when he brought Daisy Woodruff East, and, as she started at 60 to 1, he won a fortune. The story that this money was placed by a number of men disguised as "hayseeds" or farmers, who might not be expected to know anything about racing, is not true. When there was racing at Guttenberg, across the river in Jersey, there started one day a horse named Miss Lovell, quoted at 150 to 1. She had been originally owned by old "Bill" Lovell, known to every horseman, who died a year or so ago. David Pulsifer, who owned the famous Tenny, was an old-time partner of Lovell's, and he went round the ring placing five-dollar bills with every bookmaker. At the same time his agents, in almost every prominent city, were placing commissions in the poolrooms, and when Miss Lovell jumped away in the lead and, never approached, carried the "black jacket and white cap" past the judges, a winner, Pulsifer won over \$75,000.

Quite recently a man named Lewis is credited with winning this winter at San Francisco

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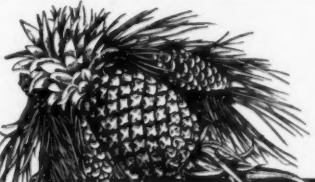
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over \$200,000, but his betting on a single race did not amount to more than \$5,000; it was simply a wonderful run of luck, concerning which many sensational stories of police-guarded leather bags for the collection of his wagers, etc., were so much newspaper hysteria. He came East with \$41,000 in his pockets, and was arrested on a very serious charge early in February.

ENGLAND THE PARADISE OF "PONY-PLAYERS"

Heavy as this plunging may appear, and phenomenal as to its surroundings, it is nothing, as regards amount solely, when contrasted with England. When Daniel O'Rourke won the English Derby, in 1852, the bookmaker Davis, surnamed "The Leviathan," paid out \$250,000 on that one race, of which \$150,000 went to the owner of the horse, Mr. Bowes, who won over \$1,000,000 on the race at 30 to 1. In those days race-course plunging was carried to such limits that grand old estates were absorbed, penury succeeded plenty, and Parliament passed a law, still in force, that only \$50 can be collected at law over any wager or bet. This wiped out the excessive betting, but to-day several of the important English bookmakers will accept a wager of \$50,000 on an important race.

Here in America the average is slowly becoming lower and lower, evidencing a better phase of speculation, and except on Saturdays, and big race days, a man could not place any great amount of money on any horse except on a short-priced favorite. When Earl Reynolds stood to win \$100,000 last summer over Sunshower in the Great Filly Stakes, he only placed \$2,500 in the ring, to win, get second, and get third, at odds of 60 to 1. A curious result was that Sunshower finished third. Bets were paid, and two weeks later the horse which finished first, Leonora Loring, was disqualified on a technical irregularity of entry, and this placed Sunshower second, officially, but too late for Reynolds to collect the money which would have been due him had the tangle occurred, and been settled, on the day of the race.

THE QUANDARY OF COLONEL LYNCH

A CHIEF TOPIC of conversation in Amsterdam is the probability of Colonel Arthur Lynch, M.P., the newly elected member for Galway and war correspondent of COLLIER'S WEEKLY, taking his seat in Parliament.

It is said that in February, 1900, Mr. Lynch took the oath before Mr. Reitz whereby the former became a full burgher of the Boer Republic. Immediately after the ultimatum the Boer Executive "rushed" a law through their Raad, or Chamber, providing for the naturalization of foreigners and the disavowal of previous nationality.

Mr. Lynch is confronted with two alternatives: If the foregoing be true his election is rendered null, since he is not a British subject; if it be not true, then he may be arrested, immediately he sets foot on British soil, as a rebel who has aided and abetted the King's enemies. It will be remembered he commanded the Irish Brigade shortly after the outbreak of the war.

THE SOCIALISTS OF HOLLAND

THE SOCIALISTS of Holland are determined to bring the Transvaal war to an end, even if they have to go to war themselves to attain their object. They have therefore conceived the plan of trying to lame British shipping by boycotting at all the Continental ports all vessels sailing under the British flag. The feelings of the dock laborers and stevedores have been worked upon to help carry out this plan; and they, indeed, are the persons likely to suffer whether the boycott be a success finally or not.

One of the most noteworthy effects of the propaganda has been the teaching of the rough element in the various ports the bare share which Great Britain plays in the carrying trade of the world. Some of the facts which have come to light are very instructive; as, for instance, that one-half of the carrying trade of the world is done by ships sailing under the British flag, and also that one-third of the exports from Holland is loaded into British ships.

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